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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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CAUSES OF CITY DOCKS EXPLOSIONS

Inquiry Commission's Govt. Resolution

"IMPROPER STOWAGE" OF INFLAMMABLE COMMODITIES BUT NO DANGER SIGNAL WHEN SHIP ENTERED HARBOUR

British Ministry Of War Transport's Representative Blamed For Not Exercising Proper Supervision

A Resolution of the War Transport Department of the Government of India relating to the first Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Bombay Docks Explosions in April, 1944, is published. The Commission which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council and which was presided over by the Chief Justice of Bombay, has discussed in detail a series of fourteen "inadequacies of action, which, in its opinion, contributed to the disaster. These were:—

"INADEQUACIES OF ACTION"

1. "At Karachi there was not exercised by the Ministry of War Transport's Representative any control or supervision from the point of view of safety when commercial cargo was to be stowed in S. S. "Fort Stikine" already partially laden with explosives.

2. "At Bombay there was a failure to inform, either by the regulation red flag or by any other means, the other ships in the Victoria Dock that S. S. "Fort Stikine" was laden with explosives.

3. "No adequate steps were taken in Bombay to ensure that matches, lighters or smoking materials were not taken on board ships carrying explosives as is done in magazine areas on shore.

4. "There was a lack of co-ordination in Bombay between the ship's anti-sabotage guard (DEMS and Maritime Regiment) and the civilian watchmen in the ship, resulting in a haphazard and insufficient watch being kept when the hatches were open.

5. "By dismantling at Bombay the main engines for repairs, it was impossible for S. S. "Fort Stikine" to move under her own steam, although at all material times she had sufficient steam up, to be able to move herself."

6. "There was lack of co-ordination at Bombay between the civil police and the military Field Security personnel.

7. "On the discovery of the outbreak of the fire at approximately 1-50 P. M., there was a failure to appreciate the gravity of the situation or even summon the Fire Brigade Services till 2-16 P.M.

8. "No No. 2 message signifying a serious fire, was immediately despatched to the Control Room of the Fire Brigade Services.

9. "There was a failure to take energetic steps either to get water at the heart of the fire or to batten down No. 2 hold, turn on the steam injectors and take S. S. "Fort Stikine" out of the docks.

10. The Bombay Fire Brigade Services' gas cutting apparatus or its manipulation was defective and failed to cut any hole in the side of the ship when the attempt was made.

11. There was no method or alarm signal in Bombay by which a dock or docks could be cleared of non-essential personnel. It did not also occur to the civil police or to anybody to give any general warning to other ships in the dock of the impending disaster.

12. The failure to cover the hatchways of No. 4 and No 5 holds after the outbreak of fire in No. 2 hold left a direct means of access to the spread of the fire to the explosives in No. 4 hold.

13. Neither Commodore, Royal Indian Navy, nor the Naval Officer-in-Charge Bombay, to whom authority was given under the Defence of India Rules to order a ship on fire in the docks to be scuttled or beached, was even informed of the fire

14. The Law, Bye-laws, Regulations and Rules concerning docks, fires and explosives were unco-ordinated, resulting in the failure in personnel concerned either to know or appreciate or to act upon them."

GOVT. RESOLUTION

Dealing with the Commission's Report, the Government Resolution says, inter alia, as follows:—

The Commission have pointed out that war necessitates considerable movement of explosives and ammunition in bulk and that the discharge of such dangerous cargo in docks or alongside wharves is, in many cases, unavoidable, and is the practice in other countries of the British Empire. Although they consider that the bringing of explosives into docks in war time is a primary cause of the disaster, it is not their opinion that there is any practical alternative to it. They observe that "the real need is the setting up and enforcing of proper and adequate safety precautions." The Government of India agree. They also accept the other findings viz., that the method of stowage, at Karachi of cotton above below explosives and ammunition on s.s. "Fort Stikine" was one of the primary causes of the disaster; that the possibility of deliberately planned sabotage cannot be seriously entertained and by far the most probable cause of the ignition in the cotton was the careless discarding of a cigarette or other smoking material; and that there was failure to appreciate the gravity of the situation at the outset.

The Commission have also come to the conclusion that the absence of an officer with power to issue paramount orders and co-ordinate the various authorities and srvices concerned was one of the primary causes of the disaster. Under the orders issued by the Central Government the Naval Officer-in-Charge and the Commodore R.I.N. had been given concurrent powers to give directions, when a ship was on fire, or had suffered damage and constituted a danger to other vessels in the port, to the owner or Master requiring him to scuttle or beach the vessel. These orders were known to officers concerned and to the Deputy Conservator of the Port, but neither the Commodore nor the Naval Officer-in-Charge received information of the fire, and the Deputy Conservator only came to know that the fire was a serious one at a very late stage, when he promptly hastened to the spot. He omitted, however, to inform the Naval Officer-in-Charge with whom he normally maintains close liaison.

It is open to doubt whether, having regard to the delays that occurred in giving information of the serious nature of the fire to the Deputy Conservator and the uncertainty as to the time it would take for the ammunition to explode, the notification of the danger to the Naval Officers and their presence could have entirely averted the tragedy which took place. They could not

(Continued On Page 2)

Report And

COMMONWEALTH PARTY DEMANDS INDIA'S FREEDOM

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Release of political leaders and the establishment of the National Government were urged by the Common Wealth Party of England in a booklet published to-day which embodies the Party's policy for the year 1944-45.

Discussing India in a special chapter, the book devotes considerable space in support of the Congress demand for independence. The Party's conclusions are: '1. All political prisoners should be released and the elected Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces reestablished; 2. Power at the Centre should be transferred to the National Government formed by a national leader chosen by the largest party; or by a person chosen by the eleven elected Prime Ministers; 3. If the Indians prefer the political framework based on the indigenous models such as the 'Panchayat' system rather than on the western models that will be their sole and unfettred choice; 4, Britain should enter into a treaty with this Government as a free ally and at the same time should make a declaration to the Princes that they must make their own terms with the Indian Government."—United Press of India.

For Summary Of Report Of Commission See Page 4

Italy

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK TO GOTHIC LINE

BERLIN, Sept 11: To-day's German Communique said:—

German withdrawal operations on the Italian front into their Appenine position have now been completed according to plan.

From Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters in Italy Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army troops have driven back the Germans into the Gothic Line fortifications north and west of Florence and have cleared the important cities of Prato and Pistoia on the western flank.

On the Adriatic sector the battle of the ridges below Rimini at Coriano, San Savino, Croce and Gemano continues with full ferocity. Here the Eighth Army are beating back savage German counter-attacks. Casualties are heavy on both sides. The Eighth Army in the Central Appenines are in close contact with the Germans now occupying their Gothic Line positions.

AMERY VISITS INDIAN TROOPS IN ITALY

Mr. Amery began his tour of frontline troops with a visit to the Eighth Indian Division today.

NAZIS EVACUATE KROSNO

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The German News Agency military correspondent, Col. Ernst Von Hammer, said to-day that the Germans have evacuated Krosno, 45 miles west of Przemysl and about 17 miles from the nearest point of the pre-war Czechoslovak border in the Carpathians.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Ankara Radio to-day quoted Hungarian Radio reports that Cluj, the capital of Transylvania had been captured by the Soviet army.

Sunday's Soviet communique says: "On September 10 our troops on the territory of north-eastern Rumania overcoming enemy resistance occupied the town and railway station of Vama.

In Central Rumania our troops in co-operation with Rumanian troops occupied the town and railway junction of Svintul—George.

Soviet-Iraq Agreement Reached

BAGHDAD, Sept. 10.

Diplomatic relations between Iraq and Russia are established from today The Soviet Foreign Commissar M. Milotov in a note to the Iraq Foreign Minister said: "The Soviet Government will be ready in a very short time to exchange Ministers."

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER.)

New York, Sept. 11.

Previous Closing	21.38
Today's Opening	21.35
Difference	—03
Today's Closing	21.46
Difference	+08

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 11.

New York Stocks Exhange opening prices.

General Motors dol. 60-1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 25-17/8

U. S. Steel Corporation Common dol. 55-5/8

Preference dol. 126.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR RIDGE IN MAYU RANGE

Substantial Jap Losses In Three-Day Fighting

KANDY, Sept. 11: The SEAC Communique says heavy fighting is in progress for the strategic ridge held by the Japanese in the Mayu Range, south-west of Buthidaung. Japanese losses in the three-day battle are substantial.

The Communique also said: "Progress has been made on the Tiddim road where the enemy is falling back on strong defences.

Japs Occupy Chinese Treaty Port

LONDON, Sept. 11: The Japanese news agency quoting a despatch from a base in Central China said: "Vanguard units operating along the Ou river in the direction of the coastal sector have completely occupied Wenchow"

Reuter adds the walled city of Wenchow was one of the Treaty Ports from which Great Britain withdrew her rights in 1942.

Three Jap Ships Sunk

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC Sept. 11. Today's Communique confirmed the sinking of a 10,000 ton Japanese tanker and said that Allied fighters after escorting heavy bombers to Langoan aerodrome in the celebes continued west along the coast and attacked shipping in Amoeang Bay destroying a 1,200 ton freighter transport and a coastal vessel.

CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT ARRIVE IN QUEBEC

Stalin Unable To Attend: Stilwell To Fly To Canada

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.

President Roosevelt has arrived here.

Mr. Churchill later arrived here for the conference with President Roosevelt.

It is understood that Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, will join in the Churchill-Roosevelt Conference later. Officers and Advisers were arriving in Quebec all day Sunday by plane and train.

Marshal Stalin was invited to the Conference which Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt are to have here, but he declined because of pressing duties attendant on Russia's victories. It is, however, understood that all views which may coalesce at Quebec will be referred to Moscow.

CHUNGKING, Sept. 10.: General Stilwell is flying to the United States for a conference on Allied plans for the offensive against Japan.

OBJECT OF CONFERENCE

LONDON Sept. 11: The present meeting between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt will decide the fate of Japan in a similar way that the first Quebec meeting decided the 'D Day' plan, says the political correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

"The Japanese High Command must view the coming discussions with some alarm as the success of the first Quebec plan is now plain for them to see."

The correspondent understands that "Mr. Churchill will renew his pledge of all-out aid to America to smash Japan within one year. The Prime Minister has gone to Quebec with high-ranking Staff officers and advices carrying complete details of the role Britain is prepared to play with America in the overthrow of Japan."

"VICTORY IS EVERYWHERE"

QUEBEC, Sept. 11: Mr. Churchill was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill. Smiling broadly and with a triumphant 'V' sign to the waiting crowd, Mr. Churchill arrived shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. The Prime Minister told the waiting crowd: "Victory is everywhere."

Churchill Arrives In Canada

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill and his party have arrived in Quebec for his conference with President Roosevelt.

QUEBEC: Mr. Churchill was accompanied by the British Chiefs of Staff and Lord Leathers, Ministers of War Transport. Mr. Churchill's principal scientific adviser Lord Cherwell, was also in the party.

In addition to the Chiefs of Staff, Major General R. E. Laycock and General Sir Hastings Ismay are with the party.

Mrs. Churchill and Churchill's doctor Lord Moran are also here.

The British Chiefs of Staff are: Field Marshal Air Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Admiral of Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal.

A separate party of British representatives arrived in Quebec from Washington to-night for the meeting. It included Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieutenant General Gordon Macready and Air Marshal Sir William L. Welsh.

Canadian Chiefs of Staff will be present at Quebec "as a matter of courtesy".

Raids On Berlin And Other German Cities

LONDON, Sept. 11

Last night R.A.F. Mosquitos attacked Berlin.

The German News Agency today reported heavy air battles over Leipzig.

More than one thousand heavy American bombers today attacked oil plants at Merseburg, Lutzkendorf near Leipzig and Misburg near Hanover as well as other targets in central Germany.

Mayor Opens Reddy's Art Exhibition

"Art is intended not merely for presentation but should take the viewer behind what it presents to the physical eye," with these words Mr. Nagindas T. Master, declared open an exhibition of paintings and drawings by Mr. P. T. Reddy, the young Andhra artist, at the Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, on Monday evening.

The proceeds realised from the exhibition will be given over to the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

LATE NEWS

CHATILLON OCCUPIED

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The French have occupied Chatillon, fifty miles north-west of Dijon, according to an F.F.I. communique.

IN CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, Sept. 11.—President Roosevelt's personal representative, Bri.-Gen. Patrick Hurley, now on a visit to Chungking, to-day conferred on military matters with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese Finance Minister T. U. Soong and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China, Gen. Joseph Stilwell.

NAZI EMBASSY BESIEGED

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The German News Agency said to-day that the German Embassy in Sofia is besieged by tanks and troops.

8 TO DIE FOR ANTI-HITLER PLOT

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The German Overseas News Agency says Goedeler, former Mayor of Leipzig, accused of complicity in the anti-Hitler plot was sentenced to death. Seven other accused were also sentenced to death.—Reuter.

'Eyes Of The World Are On Us!'

—GANDHIJI

Mr. Jinnah Determined To Come To A Settlement

UNITY TALKS TO CONTINUE AT MOUNT PLEASANT

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah continued their conversations for an hour and three quarters on Monday evening.

At the end Mr. Jinnah made the following statement to the press:

"We carried on the talks from 5-30 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. and the conversations will be resumed to-morrow from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m."

In a short surprise speech that Mahatma Gandhi made at prayer time he quoted Mr. Jinnah as telling him: "If we part without coming to an agreement, we shall proclaim bankruptcy of wisdom ou our side.

Gandhiji further added: "To day the eyes of all the oppressed people of the world are on us. We, therefore are fully alive to our responsibility and are straining every nerve to come to a settlement."

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

It is understood that before Gandhiji met Mr. Jinnah, he received a letter from Mr. Jinnah. Gandhiji sent a reply through Mr. Pyarelal. Later at about 10-30 p.m. a further communication was received from Mr. Jinnah at Birla House.

Touching scenes were witnessed at the time of Gandhiji's arrival at and departure from Mr. Jinnah's house. Their sallies at the large group of waiting pressmen and cameramen were greeted with loud laughter

As the time for the meeting approached, pressmen began to crowd round Mr. Jinnah's porch. Among the interested spectators who came to the compound today were Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Shantikumar Morarjee and Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj.

'LET ME HUG YOU'!

A couple of minutes before 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah came to the porch and was telling pressmen who were crowding around him that they could sit on carpets spread on his lawns. Just then Gandhiji drove up in a car. Getting down from his car he approached Mr. Jinnah as the reporters made way for him and remarked: "You are keeping them in order."

"Yes" said Mr. Jinnah and laughed.

Cameramen tried to get Gandhiji to face them while Mr. Jinnah tarried awhile. "They send up my blood pressure." said Gandhiji.

Cameras clicked and Gandhiji turned to go in. "One minute more" begged the moviemen. "You had it last time", said Gandhiji.

"All right let them have it." Mr. Jinnah urged.

Gandhiji then said: "Let me hug you". With that he put his arm around Mr. Jinnah's shoulder. It was noticed that the hands were twitching as if with excitement. "Don't make me fall", Mr. Jinnah said as Gandhiji tightened his embrace. After a moment during which they posed, the Mahatma with his arms on Mr. Jinnah's shoulder, Gandhiji said: "That will do. Let us go in." The cameramen shouted, "Thank you", as they walked in. "Don't thank me", Gandhiji called out and they were gone.

While the large contingent of pressmen sat or sprawled on the lawns and waited for the talks to end, Mr. Pyarelal and Mr. Kanu Gandhi brought Mahatmaji's supper of goat's milk and date paste.

Having finished his supper and his talks for the day Gandhiji came out at 7-15 p.m., closely followed by Mr. Jinnah.

"Have mercy on me", said Gandhiji as the cameramen crowded around him. Walking down the road resting on the shoulder of Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj, Gandhiji asked people to walk behind him but not to crowd in front.

But some cameramen started to run ahead and snap him. He caused much laughter by putting up his hand in front of his face and ducking just at the moment when a cameraman clicked.

Although the unusually large crowd which was present yesterday was not there his evening prayers were well attended. Nearly 5,000 people were present and listened with rapt attention to his speech.

Reflection On Good Name Of Bombay!

Speaking in Hindustani Gandhiji as usual appealed for contributions to the Harijan fund.

Referring next to the exuberant affection of the crowd on the previous evening he said that after years of training such exhibition was reflection on the good name of Bombay. It was a bad sign. But for the precautions taken on the spur of the moment he and some of the sisters accompanying him might have been hurt and so, too, Mr. Shantikumar. And what is more, in the confusion, the latter might have easily lost the Harijan purse that he was carrying. They knew how jealous he was of every pie belonging to the Harijans. Therefore he requested the public never again to repeat yesterday's performance. Why should the volunteers have to form a cordon around him? He did not want to have any guard. God alone was his guard. He was doing God's work and he had faith that so long as He required his services He would protect him.

'MET AS OLD FRIENDS'

Referring to his meeting with Mr. Jinnah he said he knew how eager they must be to be acquainted with the progress of the talks. It was a natural eagerness on their part which he would like to satisfy as far as possible consistently with the interest of the cause which they all shared with him in common.

All that he could say at the present stage, was that Jinnah Saheb and he had met as old friends on Saturday and again today. They would be meeting again tomorrow from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5-30 to 7 p.m. This would leave them a little time to attend to other work and to digest the substance of the talks.

'OUR GOAL IS INDEPENDENCE'

They fully realised what a heavy responsibility rested on their shoulders. They knew that millions were watching the talks and were anxious that a settlement should be arrived at which would subserve the interests not of any particular group or community but of the whole of India.

'Our goal is the attainment of independence for the whole of India. It is for that that we pray and are pledged to lay down our lives", said Gandhiji. Jinnah Saheb and he had only God between them as witness.

Gandhiji proceeded: "My constant prayer these days is that he may so guide my speech that not a word may escape my lips so as to hurt the feelings of Jinnah Saheb or damage the cause that is dear to us both. I am sure the same is the case with Jinnah Saheb. He told me today, 'If we part without coming to an agreement, we shall proclaim bankruptcy of wisdom on our part'. What is more the hopes of millions of our countrymen will be dashed to pieces. Today the eyes of all the oppressed people of the world are on us. We, therefore are fully alive to our responsibility and are straining every nerve to come to a settlement. But we realise that ultimately the result lies in God's good hands. You should, therefore, all pray that He may guide us and give us wisdom to serve the cause of India."

In conclusion Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the press to put a curb on their inventiveness and not to give free rein to imagination. Since neither he nor Jinnah Saheb were opening their lips to anybody there could be no question of leakage.

Rajaji's Talks With P. C. Joshi

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari had a conference with Mr. P. C. Joshi, the General Secretary of the C. P. I., at the party's headquarters.

It is understood the talks centred round prospects of League-Congress agreement.

Prior to the conference Rajaji had discussions with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Br. Forces Cross Dutch Border

French In Outskirts Of Dijon

LONDON, Sept 11.

British patrols to-day crossed the Dutch frontier in the neighbourhood of De Groote, says Reuter's Special correspondent with the RAF in Belgium.

An American broadcast from Brussels also says that British patrols have crossed the Dutch frontier at De Groote.

An earlier message stated:—

Picked seasoned armoured troops of Gen. Dempsey's army are to-day within sight of Holland after crashing through German defence positions around the Beeringen bridgehead.

While British armour is sitting astride the vital bridge across the Escaut Canal at the De Groote barrier which was captured intact, the Germans are still fighting stubbornly at the Great Leopold Barracks just north of the Albert Canal bridgehead. But the capture of the bridge across the Escaut Canal is of the highest significance.

WEAKENING RESISTANCE

From Reuter's special correspondent:

On the left flank of the Seventh Army the French have reached the important Eastern France communication centre of Dijon.

Americans have reached the Ognon river.

Forward elements of American and French columns moving on Belfort and pushing north from Baume Les Dames have reached Rugement, 24 miles from Belfort.

LONDON Sept. 11. The German Overseas News Agency reports that British forces operating south of Liege have penetrated into the former Belgian frontier fortifications system.

From Reuter's special correspondent with the Canadian Army: Troops of the first Canadian Army yesterday opened an all-out assault on Le Havre and by this morning had won high ground to the north-east of the port in heavy fighting. The defences of La Havre were subjected to aerial and naval bombardment.

LUXEMBOURG LIBERATED

S.H.A.E.F., Sept. 11.—Gen. Eisenhower's 'communique' states: "The city of Luxembourg has been liberated by the Allied forces advancing towards Moselle North-west of Nancy our troops are in the northern part of Livredun. Further north in Ardennes we are at Neufchateau, 22 miles north-east of Sedan. Our units are along the Ourthe river in the area east of Marche and elements have moved east of St. Hubert.

South-east of Liege our troops are in the vicinity of Theux and Enemy resistance has increased in the area immediately to the south-east. North-west of Liege our forces have occupied Rem Court and have reached Hex, seven miles south-east of St. Trond.

Enemy resistance at Ghent has been overcome and our troops are in possession of the town. Ostend and Nieuport have been cleared of the enemy and the coast between Ostend and Furnes is in our hands.

GERMAN COMMANDER SURRENDERS

In Brittany house-to-house fighting is in progress in the outskirts of Brest. The German Commander at Lochrist has surrendered

Mr. Sankalchand Shah's Dinner To Setalvad

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, Vice-President of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation gave a dinner at the Tajmahal hotel on Monday to meet Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President and members of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

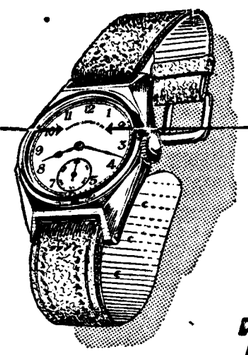
Japanese promise—Co-prosperity.

They bring—Murder and torture, robbery and destruction.

This has been China's unhappy experience during the last 7 years.

THROUGH VICTORY ... TO FREEDOM

AAA1922



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RIN

India's Navy

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BOMBAY	Esplanade Maidan Dhobi Talao
NAGPUR	Assembly Rest House.
AHMEDABAD	Panch Kuva
BELGAUM	Bungalow No. 29, Old Telegraph Office
KHANDWA	Military Barracks.

AAA. 707

Causes Of City Docks Explosions

(Continued From Page 1)

have been of much assistance in fire fighting which was the responsibility of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, but it is reasonably to suppose that they might, by issue of warnings to other ships and to the personnel in the docks, have mitigated the effects of the explosions. The Government of India agree that there was a lacuna which needed to be filled up by orders as to when, how and by whom the Naval Officer-in-Charge and other authorities concerned should be informed of a fire; and necessary action in the matter has already been taken.

NO WARNING GIVEN TO OTHER SHIPS

In Chapter IV the Commission have drawn attention to a number of points on which action taken was inadequate, or in respect of which regulations ought to be laid down or revised. These include the need for warning other ships by the hoisting of a red flag by day and red light by night on a ship carrying explosives when in harbour, the necessity for precautions to ensure that matches and other smoking materials are not allowed on or near a ship carrying explosives or dangerous cargo; the importance of ensuring that there is adequate co-ordination between the ship's anti-sabotage guard and civilian watchmen when the hatches are open; the importance of ensuring that a ship carrying dangerous cargo can be moved at any time during discharge without undue delay; and the importance of setting up a mechanical alarm system by which ships and dock personnel can be warned.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR FUTURE

As regards the other matters referred to in the preceding paragraph, very soon after the Bombay explosions, the Government of India in the War department set up a technical committee known as the Dangerous Cargoes (Port) Committee, to examine the adequacy of the existing regulations on the subject of handling dangerous cargoes at major ports, and to enquire into local dispositions and the machinery for the enforcement of the regulations. This committee has completed its investigations at all the major ports and after considering the points referred to in the report has drawn up regulations to be observed by all concerned while ships carrying petroleum or explosives are in port. These regulations which have been issued, as well as the Port fire regulations, which have been revised at each port in consultation with the Naval and Military authorities, cover all the important matters referred to in the report, except methods of stowage, which are dealt with in paragraph six below. All port authorities have been directed to maintain in working order a mechanical alarm system. Immediately after the explosions, the Naval Officer-in-Charge issued a notice on Masters of ships directing them to communicate immediately with him in the event of any emergency likely to endanger a ship. A similar direction in cases of fire has been included in the revised fire fighting regulations.

"INADEQUACIES" BEFORE AND AFTER

The Commission have commented on the mistakes made and on the inadequacy of the action taken by individual officers. In assessing blame, the Commission observe in paragraph 59 of their report: "We are in a favourable position to judge what ought to have been done, whereas the actions which it has been our duty to submit to searching scrutiny, were taken either under the stresses of every day affairs or in the heat and turmoil of a desperate situation." Some of the officers referred to have perished in the disaster, while those living have not had an opportunity of being informed of the comments that have been made by the Commission or of being heard in their defence. In the circumstances the Government of India refrain from making any observations and they are confident that any action which may on enquiry be found to be justified will be taken.

BRITISH MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Commission have made a number of statements regarding the British Ministry of War Transport and its representative in India. As regards these the Government of India have been in consultation with His Majesty's Government, who point out that, as a result of the procedure, which was adopted for reasons set out in the opening paragraph, there was no means of knowing what evidence was being given to the Commission or of testing its accuracy by cross-examination. Since as a consequence the report contains misconceptions about the activities and responsibilities of the Ministry of War Tranport, His Majesty's Government have asked that a clear statement of the facts so far as they relate to that Ministry should be made public. The "Fort Stikine" was a ship registered in the name of His Majesty represented by the Minister of War Transport. In accordance with settled practice she was assigned for the voyage in question to the Bibby Line as operators under the Ministry's Liner requisition scheme notified to Parliament in 1940. One of the bases of the scheme is utilisation of the skilled experience and facilities of existing organisations of Liner Companies. Accordingly, booking of cargo at Karachi was arranged by the British India Steam Navigation Company since the Bibby Line had no berth on the Indian coast.

INFLUENCE OF "VESTED INTERESTS."

In paragraph 97 of the report the Commission have stated that they have "shown how it comes about that the vested interests of peace time come to influence, even if they do not govern the war time control of Ministry ships in Indian waters carrying explosives on their way to a theatre of war." It is not correct that vested interests of peace time have influenced or governed war time control of Ministry ships in India. Throughout the war, the British Ministry of War Transport has been under constant pressure from the Government of India to supply shipping assistance towards maintenance of Indian economy and prorammes of shipment of Indian coastal cargoes have been under constant review between the Indian Shipping Controller and the British Ministry of War Transport representative in India. The Ministry have authorised their representative in India to make the fullest practicable use for local service of any available space in overseas ships which may pass between Indian ports, especially as the maintenance of the economic life of India is an essential part of the war effort. When, therefore, it was found that the "Fort Stikine" would have available space on the voyage from Karachi to Bombay, the Ministry representatives readily made this space available for shipment of coastal cargo. Though normal peace time machinery was utilised for actual booking and loading of cargo and though these services were paid for by way of a commission on freights, the operators had no financial interest in the results of the voyage nor any financial incentive in the choice of individual parcels.

"PRIORITY" COMMODITIES

Of the cargo shipped at Karachi, cotton had admittedly very high priority, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, having recommended "that any available space in any ship should be utilised for movement of this priority commodity from Karachi to Bombay subject only to Naval and military operational considerations." Timber is also a high priority cargo and the particular parcel shipped was intended for a specific purpose of high strategic importance. The lubricating oil was discharged at Karachi from an American Army Transport with Bombay as its final destination. The sulphur was shipped to the Shipping Officer, Bombay, on behalf of the Supply department of the Government of India. Fish manure was also an essential commodity for Indian agriculture. Whatever answers may have been elicited from the witnesses the position, in fact, is that the priorities of cotton and timber were so well established that no question arose as to whether they should be carried from that point of view.

RULES AND RESOLUTIONS IGNORED

In paragraph 75 of the report the Commission find the crux of the whole situation in the statements of two master mariners that rules and regulations "have been absolutely scrapped" or "gone by the board". These statements, however, are incorrect. Loading of explosives and other dangerous goods in the United Kingdom is done in accordance with the advice of a body of eminent experts. Their advice is incorporated in departmental documents which are issued by the British Ministry of War Transport and which are also used as guides by Indian authorities.

Statutory responsibility for safe loading in Indian ports does not rest upon the Ministry of War Transport, and while it is no doubt true that the Ministry's representatives in overseas ports would not tolerate an admixture of cargoes which was obviously dangerous, reliance must in the main be placed upon local shipping authorities and upon Masters of ships upon whom, apart from statute, rests primary responsibility for seeing to safety of ships. In the particular case of the "Fort Stikine" no protest was made by the Master or the Chief Officer as to the cargo actually loaded, though they did exercise their rights in rejecting a parcel of turpentine which was tendered for shipment but which they considered dangerous.

FURTHER DEFENCE OF BRITISH MINISTRY

His Majesty's Government cannot accept the implications contained in the following passage: "Even so questions of policy are involved which would necessitate the consideration of whether the Ministry of War Transport and its representatives are entitled to exclude from consideration the fact that the loyalty, patriotism and high courage of the Masters of merchant ships may overcome their discretion as experts, and induce them to take and to stow with explosives cargoes potentially dangerous, but which they believe to be necessary in the furtherance of the war effort and which the Ministry of War Transport impliedly allows them so to believe. It may be a debatable point whether if, as Mr. Leman suggests, the Master is in effect the arbiter of safe stowage, he should be told when the cargo which he is expected to stow in a Ministry ship with explosives is not being shipped as part of the war effort but in order to maintain the normal commercial life of the community, particularly in cases in which it is known in advance that the ship must ultimately discharge in Docks and not in midstream." It is wholly incorrect that Masters are deceived with the connivance of the Ministry into carrying unessential and potentially dangerous cargo by being led to believe that such cargo is being shipped as part of the war effort. Furthermore it is common ground with His Majesty's Government and the Government of India that the maintenance of the civil economy of India is an essential part of the war effort.

THANKS TO COMMISSIONERS

In conclusion, the Governor-General-in-Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the services rendered by the President and Members of the Inquiry Commission in conducting the inquiry. Their report has been of great assistance to him in assessing the position and deciding upon the action required.

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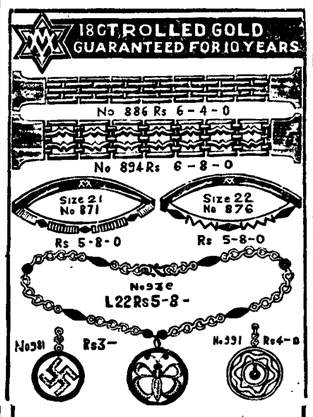

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KANKANADY P.O.

GANDHI JAYANTI PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY

Expedite Collections For Kasturba Fund And Help Enrolment Of Congress Membership

A statement regarding the Gandhi Jayanti programme in Bombay is issued by Mr. S. K. Patil.

At a largely attended Conference of the Congress workers in the City held on Sunday evening, an elaborate Jayanti programme was discussed and unanimously adopted. The main items of the programme are as follows:

To make popular collections for the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund. A representative Committee was appointed to organise sales of one rupee coupons of the value of two lacs of rupees. It was decided to enrol 2,000 volunteers each to be entrusted with the sale of 100 coupons.

There will be spinning demonstrations on the 14th of September and 2nd of October and on other days in the various wards of the City.

A Students' Day will be observed for developing contact with a student community.

A Labour Day will give Congressmen an opportunity of contacting labour for being organised on Congress lines.

A Gumasta Day will enable Congressmen to formulate plans for a closer contact between Congress and Gumastas.

A Volunteer Day will be organised to discuss measures for building up a mighty Congress volunteer organisation in the City.

There will be enrolment of Congress membership all over the City. District Congress Committees will make necessary arrangements.

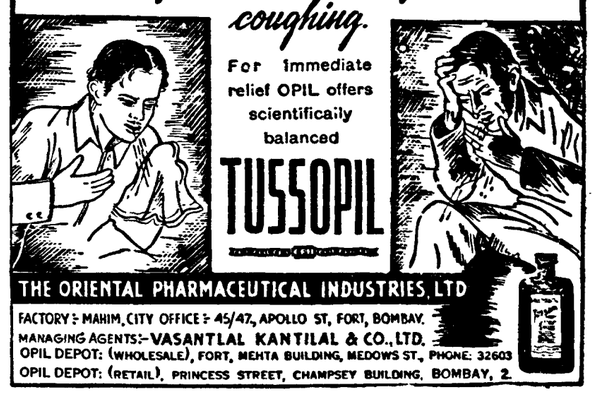
There will be meetings, wherever possible, to explain Gandhiji's proposals.

A special day has been allotted for the propagation of Rashtra-bhasha—Hindustani.

On the Harijan Day there will be special efforts to do service to Harijans and develop closer contact with them.

I have no doubt that the citizens of Bombay will actively participate in all these activities and thereby show their solidarity with the Indian National Congress and its Leader—Mahatma Gandhi.

Beware of the evil results of continuous coughing.



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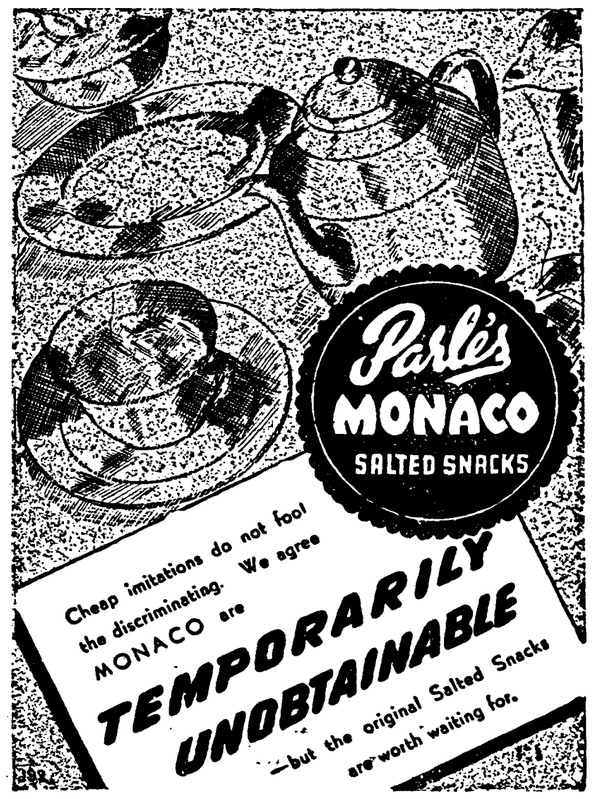
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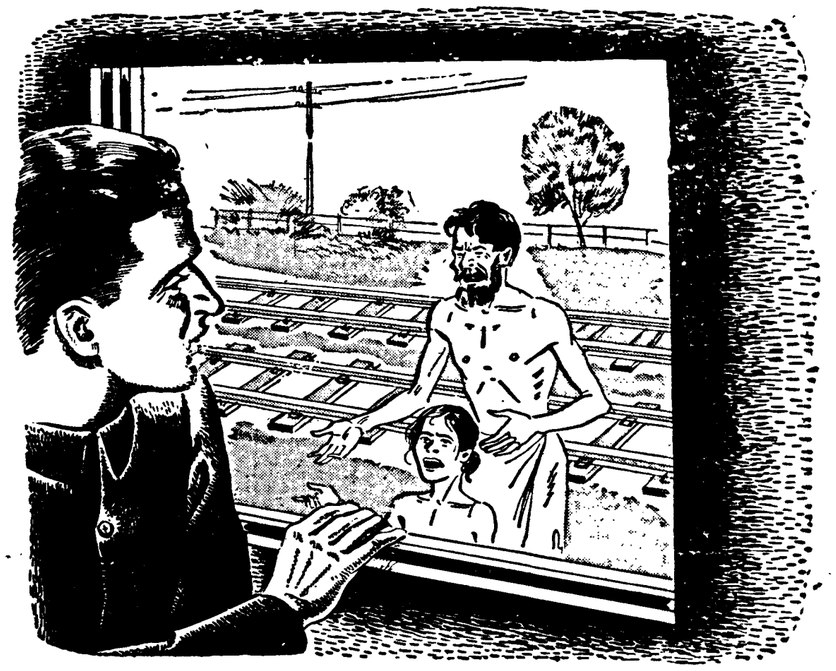

THE CRY OF DISTRESS

Despite the very great efforts of the Railways; despite the co-operation of the agriculturists, of townspeople and of business men alike, there are still people in this country whose very lives are in peril.

Some of them suffer from food shortage, some from lack of other necessities of life. Mercifully, their number is getting less and less, but there are still many and their cry must not go unanswered. The Railways' first obligation is to them. The distribution of food and civil supplies must take precedence over passenger travel. So, if your accommodation is crowded—if tickets are difficult to buy—if travelling is uncomfortable, bear in mind those poor people. Appreciate the Railways' difficulties, and if you want to do your bit, stay at home and travel only when you must.

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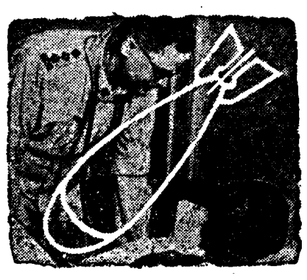

War within war

The medical profession now carries a double burden, not only must medical research proceed as before but our fighting soldiers must be cared for. Graduates are requested to offer their services in the Indian Land Forces. Selected graduates will be appointed to the I.M.S and immediately seconded to the I.A.M.C.

The I.A.M.C. offers additional scope for specialization in all branches of surgery and medicine plus improved facilities for professional and technical training.

CATEGORIES OPEN TO MEDICAL GRADUATES:—(a) General Service in India and Overseas. (b) General Service —specialists. (c) General Service—Womens' Branch. *QUALIFICATIONS:* Candidates should have a medical qualification registrable in Great Britain and Northern Ireland or an Indian Medical Degree recognized by the Medical Council of India. Registered Medical Practitioners holding the qualifications of D.M. & S. (Madras), M.C.P. & S. (Bombay), M.M.F. (Bengal), M.S.M.F. (U.P./Punjab) or M.B.B.S. (Mysore and Osmania Universities), L.M. & S. (Amritsar), or approved foreign qualifications are also considered. Candidates must be fit for active military duty and their age should not exceed 45 years. *Antedate:* Reckoning for pay and promotion up to 6½ yrs. for professional experience, higher qualifications and hospital appointments.

RATES OF PAY:—From Rs. 450 p.m. for Lieut. to Rs. 1,350 p.m. for Lieut.-Colonel. *Specialists:* Recognized specialists are given the acting rank of Major with pay of that rank plus Rs. 100 p.m. specialist pay. Graded specialists draw Rs. 100 p.m. without the acting rank of Major. *Charge or Command Pay:* From Rs. 30 p.m. to Rs. 240 p.m. *Outfit Allowance:* Rs. 733 p.m. *Gratuity* Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,000 at the end of first year according as a candidate obtained his basic medical qualifications before or after 1st January, 1940 respectively, and one month's pay for each completed year of service thereafter. *Pensions:* Disability, Family and Widow's Pensions etc., as laid down by Regulations for the I.M.S.

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Full particulars and application forms, obtainable from the head of the Provincial Medical Department, (Surgeon-General) or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals) or the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, or from Officers Commanding, Indian Military Hospitals or the Director of Medical Services, G.H.Q., New Delhi.

AAA 1028

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 10, 2000.
Muslim: Ramzan 23, 1363.
Parsi: Farvardin 9, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-25 a.m. Sunset 7-44 p.m.
Hightide: 10-12, 21-50.
Lowtide: 2-54, 16-33.

To-day's Engagements

'ANSWERING YOU': Dr. H. J. Taylor, R. V. Leyden and Miss Frene Talyarkhan will participate in "Answering You", a programme in which any questions from listeners will be answered and which will be broadcast at 9-45 p.m., to-day (Tuesday), from A. I. R., Bombay. The question-master will be H. R. Stimson.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Kirtan in Marathi by Sri Swami Hariharananda Bharatiji of Bangalore, at 6-30 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY: The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day Tuesday, at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, when Prof. J. J. Anjaria will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Revolution" at 6 p.m.

AMATEUR ARTISTS ACADEMY: Under the joint auspices of Amateur Artists Academy and Deccan Amateur Club, the lecture with demonstration on the Art and Technique of Indian Classical Dancing by "Madam Menka" assisted by Fellow Artists and her Pupils, at Blavastky Lodge, Chaupatty, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (N. S. T.)

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Weekly Luncheon Meeting to-day (Tuesday), at 1-30 p.m., at Green's Hotel, when Rotarian Dr. J. F. Bulsara will speak on "Our Forthcoming International Cultural Exhibition".

GATHA SOCIETY: A public meeting of the Society will be held in the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Stre tFort, to day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, will explain Gatha Vohukhshatra (Yasna Ha 51) strophes 9 and 10.

NO HARASSMENT TO PUBLIC

Police Facilities For Gandhi-Jinnah Talks; Adjournment Lost In Corporation

The harassment caused to the public by the police regulations regarding vehicular and pedestrian traffic at Malabar Hill during Jinnah-Gandhi talks was brought to the notice of the Municipal Corporation by an adjournment motion moved by Mr. Pamnadas M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. R. K. Tatnis.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the order of the police stopping the public access to certain roads was bad and it was also administered badly. For instance he was asked to divert to go to his destination which was like going to Aden from Calcutta. A Bombay Knight was stopped near his house and he was allowed to go when he was recognised by a police officer. He (speaker) was not allowed to go to Malabar Hill Gardens though it was his right to do so.

Mr. R. K. Tatnis seconded the motion.

Mr. S. K. Patil opposed the motion and said the police order was in the interest of allowing the leaders to have smooth talk and not to harass the public. He had not come across any case where any citizen was harassed.

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan said the police order was laudable while Mr. M. I. Rowji averred that police allowed the cars or the pedestrians to go after reasonable enquiry.

Prof. S. R. Davar also opposed the motion and said the police order was carried out discreetly.

The adjournment motion then was put to vote by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor, and was declared lost by an overwhelming majority.

TODAY ON RADIO

(TUESDAY, Sept. 12.)

BOMBAY—1.
244 m. 1,230 kc/s).

8-0 a.m. Hanmat Khan. 8-5 News (E.). 8-15 News (E.). 8-30 B. K. Deodhar. 8-50 News (M.). 9-0 News (G.). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Rangnath Jadhav and Party. 9-30 Pankaj Mullick. 9-40 P. B. Nippanikar.

12-30 p.m. Bhavgeet. 12-45 News (M.). 12-50 News (G.). 12-55 News (E.). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E.) 1-40 Music. 4-20 School Broadcasts. 5-0 Nippanikar. 5-20 Inst. Trio. 5-30 Vimal Patki. 5-55 Local Announcements. 6-0 Children's Half-Hour. 6-30 News (E.). 6-40 News (H.). 6-45 News Commentary (G.). 6-50 Music from Films. 7-0 Marathi Vangmayatil Navodit Lekhanprakar. 7-15 Gujarati Geet. 7-30 R. Jadhav and Party. 7-45 Nat-Malhar: Deodhar. 8-15 In News. 8-20 Music. 8-25 News (M.). 8-35 News (G.). 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance (H.). 9-0 News (H.). 9-20 News (E.). 9-30 B B C News. 9-45 Answering You. 10-15 Shanti Seldon (Pianoforte). 10-30 Tino Rossi (Tenor). 10-35 Marthe Naidu. 10-45 Tino Rossi (Tenor). 10-50 Gretel Sommer.

BOMBAY—2.
51.48 m. (4,880 kc/s).

8-0 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Bhavgeet. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Vimal Patki. 9-10 to 10-0 As in Bombay 1.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s).
12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
48.73 m. (6,150 kc/s).
5-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s).

7-30 p.m. Commercial News. 7-45 Music. 7-45 Calling Rural Listeners. 8-15 to 8-25 As in Bombay 1. 8-25 Vimal Patki. 8-45 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 B. R. Deodhar. 9-30 R. Jadhav and Party. 9-45 to 10-15 As in Bombay 1. 10-15 "Bodhalu" Part II (G.). 10-45 P. B. Nippanikar. 11-0 Close down.

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W. I. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bengal Champion Extended By C. B. Kallapa

There were some interesting matches seen in the Western India Badminton Championship Tournament at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday evening. While S. Bose succeeded in accounting for G. P. Shinte in two straight games, V. A. Madgavkar, the Bengal Champion, was extended to three by C. B. Kallapa, a promising youngsters from Karnatak. V. N. Iyer succumbed to S. Dinkar after a hard fight. In the Women's Doubles, the Vimadalal Sisters and Miss Talyarkhan and Miss Vachha received stout opposition from their opponents, before they could win their engagements.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

S. S. Kalyanpurkar beat C. A. J. D'Souza 15-8, 15-2; K. M. Rangnekar beat G. Chandiramani 15-4, 15-5; K. R. Lotwalla beat S. R. Kallambi 15-11, 15-7; S. Bose beat G. P. Shirke 15-10, 15-9; V. A. Madgavkar beat C. B. Kallapa 7-15, 15-5, 15-9; D. Dinkar Rao beat V. N. Iyer 15-13, 15-10.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Suman Deodhar and S. Bose beat Miss A. R. Vimadalal and B. D. Shroff 15-9, 17-15; Miss Sunder Deodhar and V. A. Madgavkar w.o. Miss Vyas and V. M. Kotak.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss Suman Deodhar beat Miss K. Shaligram 11-0, 11-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss Sunder Deodhar and Miss Suman Deodhar beat Miss Shaligram and Rajadyaksha 15-8, 15-2. Miss F. Talyarkhan and Miss Vachha beat Miss Bhat and Miss Phadnis 15-11, 15-18, 14-12; Miss M. R. Vimadalal and Miss A. R. Vimadalal beat Miss T. Bagwe and Miss Jadhav 15-13, 11-15, 15-2.

PROFESSIONALS DOUBLES

Popatlal and V. Ahmedsam beat Muradkhan and P. Bapu 15-8, 15-7; L. G. Salve and Ramchandra beat Sarjoo Prasad and Ganpat Ramji 15-7, 15-4.

W. I. SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

Tatas Succumb To Maharashtra

The Maharashtra XI administered a rude shock to the Tata Sports who are reputed to be the giant-killers in Bombay, by eliminating them from the Western India Football Championship Tournament by two goals to nil on Monday. The visitors who had never created any good impression in their previous appearances, showed a much improved form. Even then they were not expected to get the better of their formidable rivals. The Tatas were without the services of their most reliable back, Papen, who is 'hors de combat' and his absence from the deep defence and the transfer Joveniano to the latter position made all the difference.

Maharashtra secured a lead in the first half, their right winger, Jaganath netted from an unmarked position. Crossing over they consolidated their position by increasing the lead to 2, Tirumal, their centre-forward being responsible for the point. Tatas made strenuous efforts to get on level terms with their opponents. But Arikanathan the visiting custodian, and the other defender came in their way. He made several good clearances, while the others practically crowded the Tata forwards out whenever they came near shooting distance. There is no doubt however that over-confidence played a big part in Tatas downfall.

RESULT

MAHARASHTRA F.F. .. 2 goals
TATA C. ..... Nil

TO-DAY'S MATCH

6-15 P.M. R.A.F., Bangalore vs. Army XI.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD

Young Goans Hold W.I.A.A. To A Draw

In the third round of the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Football Tournament, the Young Goans playing the game of their lives, held the redoubtable W.I.A.A. Staff to a one-goal-all draw at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, on Sunday evening. Dhakuram, their brilliant left winger, gave the automobilemen the lead. The Goans went all out to bring matters to a level and they succeded through Gama in doing so. The automen tried hard to gain the upper hand again but the winning goal evaded them to the last.

The Combined Ops succeeded in eliminating the St. Xavier's College "A" in their replay by 3 goals to one, after being a good down at the interval.

Tatas Donate Rs. 3,000 To Horniman Fund

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

The appeal for donations towards a purse to be presented to Mr. B. G. Horniman on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his journalistic career is meeting with good response and the first list of donations published acknowledges over Rs. 10,000.

Tata Sons stand first on the list with Rs. 3,000 and the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has donated Rs. 1,000.
—A. P.

Date Market Empty

It is very difficult to get good dates now in the city markets and at this time of the year, during the Ramzan month there is great demand for the same.

In fact the date markets are practically empty except for a little old stock and the merchants find it difficult to replenish their stocks, although one lakh and seven thousand bundles of dates are in the Port Trust docks. This shipment, which arrived in Bombay a few days back belong to a British firm, at Basra, having a monopoly for the dates business of the country. The stock is of last year's crop and the new crop, being almost ready will be in the market in a short time. For certain reasons, these dates were not diverted through the usual trade channels and the accounts for the scarcity of dates at the present moment. It is said that the date merchants, who generally do business on a Commission basis have not been given this facility.

As it is, although there is a huge quantity of stock in the Port Trust Docks, the public are not benefited by it.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES

LARGEST MAKERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF HIGH CLASS LEATHER AND METAL PRESENTATION ARTICLES IN ASIA—employing nearly 400 workers and catering for almost all the Retail and Wholesale Stores all over India during the last 20 years—would entertain orders from Insurance Companies, Banks and Commercial Houses for Purses, Wallets, Diaries, Photo Frames, Document Cases, Writing sets Handbags and Metal Ash Trays, Cig cases, Cig. holders, Cig boxes, Inkstands, Calendars, Blotters, etc. with or without Advertisement at Special Wholesale prices.

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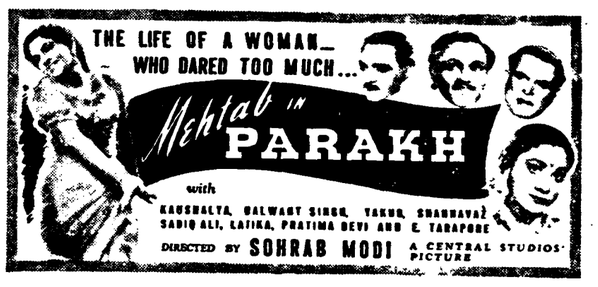

From SAT—16.h at
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Advance Booking:
Daily: 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.
A Minerva F. E. Release Thru' Famous Picture

24TH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S
MALI
(Hindustani & Marathi)
Hindi: 4, 7.
Marathi: 10 p.m.
Fri. Sat. Sun.
1 p.m.
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53RD GOLDEN WEEK!
RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S
SHAKUNTALA
Starring JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7, 10
Sat. Sun. Fri. 1-15 p.m.
SWASTIK

CONTROLS MEAN... FAIR PRICES FOR THE MANUFACTURER, FAIR PROFITS FOR THE DEALER AND FAIR PRICES FOR YOU

HOW THE DRUGS CONTROL ORDER WORKS

Everyone buys drugs in some quantity, and by knowing the details of the Drugs Control Order, you may save yourself money.

These are its provisions:

1 The Order fixes maximum selling prices, wholesale and retail, for 1700 medicines and other articles sold by chemists. A list of these with index and prices may be obtained from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, or from any of the Agents authorized to sell Government publications, for 9 annas, post free. The prices of drugs not included in the list are controlled by a general provision under which action can be taken if you report cases in which you suspect overcharging.

2 It is an offence for any chemist or dealer to sell at prices higher than the controlled price, to refuse to sell drugs he has in stock without good reason. He must also give a cash memo, if asked. Offenders may be fined or imprisoned and their stocks confiscated.

3. No dealer may carry on business in drugs without a license issued by the Provincial Licensing Authority. All licensed shops are obliged to display prominently, the symbol shown at the bottom of this announcement and also the list of controlled prices.

4. This Order applies to all imported and domestic drugs, excepting Unani and Ayurvedic.

DRUGS CONTROL INDIA

***N.B.* An extra charge of 5% is allowed in certain Hill Stations. Where an Octroi or Terminal Tax is chargeable it must be shown separately in the Cash Memo.**

Before purchasing drugs ask to see your chemist's copy of the list of controlled prices. Do not hesitate to report infringements of the Control Order to the licensing authority for your area as shown in the list of controlled prices.

KNOW THE FACTS— DEMAND YOUR RIGHTS

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AAA-1210

"THEY WERE THERE"

SUBEDAR FOOLS JAPS AWARDED I.D.S.M.

Every day, in Burma, Indian initiative is fooling the Japanese Subedar Gul Wahid of the 15th Punjab Regiment was sent out recently with his platoon to watch an enemy encampment.

They gained the information they had been sent to get and withdraw. On the way back, the Subedar saw an enemy transport approaching. With incredible speed, Subedar Gul Wahid (laid an ambush) and his men took up their position.

When the lorry approached, the platoon opened fire, the lorry swerved off the road and overturned. Of the twenty occupants only a few managed to escape. The Subedar was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal for this act.

If you want to serve with men like this, ask any Recruiting Officer for details about joining the Indian Army. 11

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 11: Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours I. M. T. on 8th Sept. 1944:—

Allahabad 90 77 T, BOMBAY 87 78 0, Calcutta 93 81 0, Cawnpore 91 77 0, Cuttack 91 79 0, Darjeeling 65 59 T, Delhi 93 76 0, Dehra Dun 87 70 0, Jacobabad 100 80 0, Karachi 88 81 0, Lahore 84 75 0, Lucknow 93 76 0, Madras 91 76 T, Nagpur 88 76 0, Patna 93 83 0, Peshawar 95 74 0, Shillong 77 65 0.1, Simla 67 58 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Though the dust and struggle prove great Lead on, O youth, in high endeavour.

—David Ian MacDonald.

The Bombay Chronicle

GRAVE REVELATIONS

The Government of India has published the First Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by it to inquire into "the causes of the fire and explosions in the Bombay Docks on the 14th April, 1944, and into the adequacy of the action taken before, during and after the disaster." The Commission was appointed on 2nd May and consisted of Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Mr. S. B. Dhavle, I.C.S., Retired Judge of the Patna High Court, and Rear-Admiral C. S. Holland of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Fleet. The Commission thus did not include a single member representing the public in general. Nor can we say that this glaring omission has not affected the Report which, however, bears evidence of a fairly searching inquiry and makes several damaging statements about negligence, euphemistically called inadequacy of action. The present Report deals with the adequacy of action taken only before and during the disaster, and it is announced that action taken after the disaster will form the subject matter of a second report. As regards the main facts of the disaster, they are but too well-known to our readers and need not be repeated here. A full narrative of all the circumstances leading up to the disaster is given in a chapter of about twenty pages. The casualties are estimated 231 killed and 476 injured among the various services, fire brigade and dock employees: and at least 500 civilians are said to have been killed and 2408 treated in hospitals, the latter including the services totalled above. In view of the much larger figures that were suggested at the time we can only hope the casualties mentioned above are not an under-estimate. The material damage is roughly estimated at several crores of rupees and is still being checked by experts.

The most important part of the report is that naturally which deals with the causes of the explosions. The Committee succinctly mentions the following as the primary causes: (1) The existence of a state of war, resulting in the practice of bringing into docks ships laden with explosives and ammunition. (2) The stowage of s.s. "Fort Stikine" at Karachi in such a way that cotton was stowed above and below explosives and ammunition. (3) Accidental ignition of the cotton in No. 2 lower hold. (4) Failure at the outset of the fire by those present in authority to appreciate the gravity of the situation; and during the course of the fire failure by those then present in authority to take energetic steps either to extinguish the fire or to take alternative action to avert the disaster. (5) The absence at the fire of a centralised executive control with power to issue paramount orders and coordinate the various authorities and services concerned. Nearly the same points are elaborated in a paragraph which enumerates fourteen instances of inadequacy of action, several of which can be more aptly described as negligence or inefficiency. Among the more serious "inadequacies" may be mentioned the following: (1) "At Karachi there was not exercised by the Ministry of War Transport's representative any control or supervision from the point of view of safety when commercial cargo was to be stowed in s.s. "Fort Stikine" already partially laden with explosives." (2) "At Bombay there was a failure to inform, either by the regulation red flag or by any other means, the other ships in the Victoria Dock that s.s. "Fort Stikine" was laden with explosives. (3) "No adequate steps were taken in Bombay to ensure that matches, lighters of smoking materials were not taken on board ships carrying explosives as is done in magazine areas on store." Among the grossest instances of negligence may be mentioned the facts that no explosives were unloaded despite the urgency until the ship had been alongside over twenty-four hours because of anxiety to get rid of the dry fish from the cargo, and (2) when the fire was discovered no one thought of using steam injectors, which would have held it in check. Now at least the Bombay Port Trust may reveal what safeguards it had suggested to Government and to what extent they were ignored.

Along with the Report the Government of India has published a statement regarding the Commission's findings and explaining the various steps taken "to make a recurrence humanly impossible". But the Government takes exception to the remarks made by the Commission with regard to the stowage of commercial cargo at Karachi that "vested interests of the peace time have influenced and governed wartime control of the Ministry of War Transport ships in India". Government also strongly dissents from the remark of two of the master mariners that rules and regulations seem to have been scrapped. We shall return to the subject at an early date. Meanwhile, we cannot help saying that the report discloses negligence and inefficiency of an amazing nature on the part of authorities mentioned in it. Considering that the negligence and inefficiency were responsible for an unprecedented and horrible tragedy the public must demand that such stern action is taken as justice demands.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Tension In France

Though a major part of France is liberated and the de Gaulle Government installed in Paris, the country is still passing through a state of flux. Now that the first jubilation of freedom is over, the people of France are naturally wondering about the new order of things. It appears that though the provisional Government has been accepted as a matter of course, there are various groups opposed to De Gaulle. First and foremost among these are the forces of the interior, which have waged such a heroic fight against the Nazis during the last four years. Secondly, the officers of the regular Army are said to be not so well-disposed towards De Gaulle. Even the National Council of Resistance which has backed its Chief so long is now becoming somewhat critical of his attitude To much, however, should not be read in all this, as such storms and stresses are only to be expected. De Gaulle's own position will be regularised only when a democratic election is held in the country to select a new Government—or rather a Constituent Assembly to decide the new form of Government. And that will obviously take some time yet!

Churchill And Japan

It is on Mr. Churchill's initiative and specific proposal, some reports take pains to point out, that the tenth Roosevelt-Churchill meeting is taking place in Quebec. The main urgency, we still feel, is the European Problem that is rapidly coming to a head. But there is, of course, no doubt that an equally important matter is the planning of the decisive offensive against Japan. The time has come for such a planning because military attention need no longer be concentrated on the European war which is now merely a matter of continued fighting for a few months more till Nazi Germany surrenders. And we can quite believe the suggestion that Mr. Churchill wants to show to the world and particularly the United States that Britain is determined to take as full a part in smashing Japan as her maximum resources permit. Critics who think that Mr. Churchill wants the United States to fight the war against Japan for Britain without substantial British participation ignore, if nothing else, one very fundamental point, namely, British Imperial interests and prestige.

A Double Score

Mr. Anthony Eden never made a truer statement than when he said the other day: "We have a score of our own to settle with them (the Japanese)." Japan, that presumptuous Oriental power, as Mr. Churchill would say, struck a profoundly painful blow to "the British Commonwealth and Empire." Mr. Churchill was hurt to the very depth of his Imperialist being. Those who heard his broadcast at the time must have noted his deep emotion the unmistakable catch in his voice, when he reported the fall of Singapore as the greatest military defeat yet suffered by British Imperial arms. The British have certainly a score to settle, a two-fold score, the restoration of Imperial prestige and the recovery of that part of "the Empire" which the Japs have occupied. The British, moreover, have to play their full part also because they cannot permit the possible consequences of America winning back British possessions for them. Mr. Churchill is not only willing but eager and determined to fight the Japs. The only danger is that he may be moved more by his own score than by the demands of the situation which ought to give priority to Rangoon and the Burma Road than to Singapore and Malaya. It is to be hoped that he is induced to put the need of China first and Imperial prestige second.

Callous

The Governor of Bihar stated at a press conference that in North Bihar 68,000 persons died from cholera between January 1 and July 31, and that 2,28,000 persons died from all causes. But he added that the situation was "not alarming but disturbing." The fact is that what is only disturbing to a Britisher may be alarming to the suffering Indians. The Governor is so complacent about the distress in the province that he does not think the release of Babu Rajendra Prasad necessary for organising relief. The people, however, should not relax their efforts for his release.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

An interesting table of contents—that of the dinner table.

*

A man robs himself if he does not make the best of his time.

*

Some people may be fast asleep, but they're slow when awake.

*

Happiness is one thing that a man continues to search for after he has found it.

*

Troubles and thunder-clouds usually seem very black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.

*

When a man says that he is willing to change his opinion if you can convince him that he is wrong it's a sign that you'll never be able to convince him.

U. P. GOVT. WON'T INTERFERE WITH LEGAL ACTIVITIES OF CONGRESS

"But No Fundamental Change In Attitude"

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11.

Enquiries in official quarters reveal that while there is no fundamental change in the U. P. Government's attitude towards the normal activities of the Congress the U. P. Government do not interfere with the legal activities of the Congress such as the enrolment of Congress members and the holding of Congress meetings.—United Press.

A.-I.C.C. MEMBERS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11: Mr. Arunangshu De, member of the All-India Congress Committee, has been arrested under D.I.R., according to information received here.—A. P.

JOURNALIST STABBED

MIRAJ, Sept. 11: Mr. D. R. Ghorpade, a journalist, who was stabbed on September 8 is making satisfactory progress. A meeting of citizens of Miraj held last evening adopted a resolution wishing Mr. Ghorpade's speedy recovery and condemning the assault and requested the Government to conduct a thorough investigation.—UUnited Press.

R. A. KIDWAI EXAMINED

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11.

It transpires Dr. Hargovind Sahai, Professor of Medicine, Medical College, examined Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, former Revenue Minister, U. P., now lodged in the Lucknow Central Prison as a security prisoner.

It is understood that Dr. Sahai has submitted the examination report to the U. P. Government.—United Press.

BOMBAY GOVT. OVERRULES SURAT MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE

SURAT, Sept. 11: The Government of Bombal have appointed a new Municipal School Board for Surat over-ruling the contention of the Surat Municipal Managing Committee that as the School Board comes under the jurisdiction of the Surat Municipality, the Managing Committee should appoint the School Board and it is 'ultra vires' of the powers of Bombay Government if it appointed the board.

The Bombay Government in its reply to the Committee has refused to agree with the Municipality in its view.—A. P.

GOVERNOR ON RURAL PROBLEMS

Opening the proceedings of the Provincial Rural Development Board Meetin at Bombay, on Monday, His Excellency the Governor emphasised the importance of the problem in the Bombay Presidency which was a deficit area in the best of year. "This year," he said, "has been far from good" and referred to the damage to crops caused by flood.

Referring to the "liberal concessions" made by the Government to encourage the "Grow More Food" campaign, he said that "even if production is greatly increased, it is important that we should ensure that the food so produced is properly distributed.

As regards Post-War Reconstruction, he invited the members to express their views in the pamphlet issued by the Bombay Government.

All-India Final Wheat Forecast

The following all-India final wheat forecast for 1943-44 has been published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

The total area under cultivation is 33,740,000 acres and the estimated yield is 9,690,000 tons against 34,417,000 acres and 11,032,000 tons last year. There is thus a decrease of 2 per cent in area and 12 per cent in yield.

STORM HAVOC IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—The worst storm in 50 years has swept the Pacific Coast and North and Central Mexico causing 100 deaths. Another 200 people have been injured and 6,000 are homeless.

Martial law has been declared in devastated areas. Cyclone struck the Pacific coast on Saturday. Four days of torrential rainfall inland has inundated great areas of the country including the important Lugano cotton region, obliterated the towns of Rosario and Durango and entombed 200 miners.—Reuter.

Continued From Col. 7

method of extinguishing the fire was to get directly at the heart of the fire with water at all costs, but if this failed, then, to flood the hold with maximum speed, using open-ended hoses and bringing into operation every available pump. That neither of these courses was pursued compels us to come to the conclusion that the most effective means were never employed and that by attempting to flood the hold without using open-ended hoses the firemen could not fill the hold quickly enough."

ABSENCE OF CENTRALISED EXECUTIVE CONTROL

The fifth and the last major cause of the disaster mentioned by the report is "the absence at the fire of a centralised executive control with power to issue paramount orders and co-ordinate the various authorities and services concerned."

"INADEQUACIES OF ACTION"

The report then gives and discusses in detail a series of fourteen "inadequacies of action" which, in its opinion, contributed to the disaster. These have been already given above.

FIRST REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

PRIMARY CAUSES OF THE DISASTER

"Inadequacies" Before And During Incident

The following summary of the First Report of the Commission of Inquiry has been issued by the Government of India:

"The existence of a state of war, resulting in the practice of bringing into docks ships laden with explosives and ammunition; the stowage of S.S "Fort Stikine" at Karachi in such a way that cotton was stowed above and below explosives and ammunition; accidental ignition of the cotton in No. 2 lower hold; failure at the outset of the fire by those present in authority to appreciate the gravity of the situation and during the course of the fire failure by those then present in authority to take energetic steps either to extinguish the fire or to take alternative action to avert the disaster; and the absence at the fire of a centralised executive control with power to issue paramount orders and co-ordinate the various authorities and services concerned."

These were, according to the first report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Bombay Docks explosions of April 14, 1944 the primary causes of the disaster that befell that city on that date. "Many errors and mistakes, both of omission and of commission," observes the report, "go to the building up of the final tragedy. But we are conscious and desire to record that, with our powers of summoning evidence before us and experts to advise us and with time to deliberate in the security of our Court Room, we are in a favourable position to judge what ought to have been done, whereas the actions it has been our duty to submit to searching scrutiny were taken either under the stresses of every-day affairs or in the heat and turmoil of a desperate situation."

The Commission was set up by the Government of India (War Transport Department) on May 2 1944, by a Resolution which stated that "the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into and report on the causes of the fire and explosions in the Bombay Docks on April 14, 1944, and into the adequacy of the action taken before, during and after the disaster." It consisted of the Hon'ble Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, President, and Mr. S. B. Dhavle, formerly a Judge of the Patna High Court and Rear-Admiral C. S. Holland, R.N. on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Fleet, Members. This, the first report, has not dealt with the adequacy of the action taken 'after' the disaster, which will form the subject matter of another report. Its narration stops with the first explosion, which will be the starting point of the second report. The Commission examined 133 witnesses and a large number of documents.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

The report states that, among the personnel of various Services and employments, 231 were killed and missing and 476 injured. Including these casualties, 2,408 cases were treated for injuries in hospitals of which 961 were detained. "However, the figure 2,408 is too high as indicating the number of injured, as it includes persons who were treated at more than one hospital." From a compilation of the various sources of information available to them, the Commissioners estimate that about 510 civilians were killed and missing, which they regard "is not an overstatement."

EVENTS LEADING TO THE TRAGEDY

Narrating the events leading to the tragedy, the report says that S.S. "Fort Stikine"—the ill-fated ship which caught fire and exploded in Bombay—was a single screw coal burning vessel of 7,142 gross and 4,261 net registered tons of the British Ministry of War Transport. She left Birkenhead on February 24, 1944, with a cargo consigned partly for Karachi and partly for Bombay. The cargo for the former port was composed of aeroplanes, R.A.F. and general stores, explosives and ammunition that for the latter consisted of about 1,395 tons of explosives and ammunition and some service stores.

The ship arrived alongside at Karachi on 30th March. The unloading of the cargo consigned for that port was completed on the morning of 3rd April; this was done practically with no disturbance of the cargo consigned to Bombay. The shipping space released thereby amounted to about 286,000 cubic feet. This space was utilised by taking on new cargo, comprising upwards of 8,700 bales of cotton, a large amount of lubricating oil, some timber scrap iron, sulpher, fish manure, rice, resin and a large number of other commodities. The loading of the new cargo was completed on 7th April and the ship sailed for Bombay on the 9th.

ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY: UNLOADING COMMENCES

Bombay was reached in the early morning of the 12th. The red flag—the International Code Signal indicating that a ship coming into the harbour has a dangerous cargo on board—was not hoisted and never flown at Bombay. The ship came alongside No. 1 Berth, Victoria Dock at 11-30 a.m. this was the berth which had been previously allotted to her. Under the Bye-laws of the Bombay Port Trust a ship carrying explosives is not allowed into the Docks; but under Rule 88 of the Defence of India Rules this Bye-law is suspended in cases in which the Military Officer authorised for that purpose has given a certificate of grave urgency; such a certificate was, in fact, given in respect of S.S. "Fort Stikine."

Unloading commenced in the afternoon of the 12th, general cargo being dealt with in the first instance. Because of the anxiety to get rid of the dry fish and the delay in the arrival of the lighters and the wagons—into which explosives and ammunition were to be offloaded—no explosives or ammunition were offloaded until the ship had been alongside for over 24 hours. "This seems remarkable," observes the report, "as a certificate of 'grave urgency' had been issued enabling 'S.S. Fort Stikine' to come into the docks." During the afternoon of the 13th and the 13-14th night unloading of explosives and ammunition from No. 2 'tween decks and dynamos and scrap iron and wireless sets from No. 2 lower hold—where the fire broke out—continued at the same time. The scrap iron was finished on the morning of the 14th except for one large piece weighing over 3 tons which required a double lift. Some of the timber had also been taken out before the cessation of work for the refreshment hour from 12-30 to 1-30 P.M. on the 14th.

WHEN WAS THE FIRE FIRST SEEN?

The alarm of fire was raised aboard S.S. "Fort Stikine" at about 1-50 P.M., being the time when the Stevedores saw smoke in No. 2 lower hold in which they had returned to work. "In spite of this," the report states, "There is no doubt that there existed in Bombay on the days subsequent to the disaster persistent rumours to the effect that the ship at No. 1 Berth was on fire in the forenoon of the 14th of April and even that she was on fire before she came into the dock." After noticing the evidence of six witnesses who averred that they saw smoke issuing from the ship between 12-30 and 1 P.M., the Commissioners observe: "We accept the evidence of these six witnesses, with the consequence that other persons in the dock area probably saw what was, or what appeared to be, a column of wisps of smoke coming from No. 2 hold at some time or times between 12-30 P.M. and 1-30 P.M. This fact may well, after the disaster, have given rise to the rumours that the ship was on fire before 2 o'clock and although we understand that the rumours put the fire at even earlier in the morning than midday, we consider that this may be accounted for either by exaggeration as no witness has come forward to give any evidence of seeing smoke before 12-30 P.M., or by the mistaking of the Bombay time for Standard time, both of which are kept in Bombay, the former being 1 hour 30 minutes behind the latter." They further observe: "In spite of the fact that no trace of any early manifestation of the fire was felt in the hold when the Stevedores returned to work, the possibility that the lower hold was on fire at 12-40 P.M. remains and although it is established to our satisfaction that the ship cannot have been on fire when she came into the docks, there remains sufficient ground for the starting of the rumours."

FIRE IS DISCOVERED: NOT CONSIDERED SERIOUS AT FIRST

The 'work' of discharging cargo was resumed at 1-30 P.M. after the refreshment interval. About four slings of cargo had been worked from each hook when smoke was noticed coming from the cargo in No. 2 lower hold. The general alarm of fire was raised and within a few minutes water from three of the ships hoses was being directed into the hold. "No one at this stage paused to consider the alternative plan of closing the partially open lower hatchway and turding on the steam injectors. Thus the first step along what proved to be a fatal road was taken, by applying the instinctive sense that water is in all circumstances the antidote to fire and applying it in this case without ascertaining the heart of the fire. The steam injectors would not have extinguished the fire, but by excluding the oxygen they would have held it in check, thus enabling the ship to be moved.

"The time when the fire alarm sounded at the Fire Station in Alexandra Dock was 2-16 P.M., it being then relayed to the Control Room, so that nearly half-an-hour from the discovery of the fire had elapsed before any message was sent through to the Fire Brigade Services, and, the message sent indicated an ordinary fire and not one of a serious character." The Commissioners state that "at the outset nobody present regarded the fire as anything but a small affair. There is no doubt that the ships company and the trailer pump party thought they would soon have the fire under control."

FIRE BRIGADE ARRIVES

As no No. 2 message—signifying that a ship carrying explosives was on fire—was despatched to the Control Room in the first instance, only two fire engines belonging to the Bombay Fire Brigade Service arrived by 2-24 p.m. The No. 2 message was received at 2-30 p.m.—i.e., approximately 40 minutes after the alarm of fire had been raised on board. On receipt of this message, eight more pumps were ordered. "This delay," the report says, "set the principal officers of the Fire Brigade Services, when they did ultimately arrive, a far more difficult situation to cope with than ever ought to have been allowed to develop."

GRAVITY OF SITUATION STRESSED

Captain Oberst of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps arrived on board the ship at about 2-25 p.m. He saw the Second Officer of the ship, pointed out the extreme danger and suggested that the ship should be scuttled. He would appear to have stated that the explosives on board were equivalent to 150 "block-busters" and that the docks would be blown up. Commander Longmire too (Chief Salvage Officer R.I.N.) urged the Master to scuttle the ship. The Master said he could not take any responsibility.

FAILURE TO GET AT HEART OF FIRE

"From the very outset," the report states, "there was a failure to get at the heart of the fire.....No more efficacious steps were taken by Mr. Coombs (Officer Commanding the Bombay Fire Brigade Services) and his principal officers when they arrived to get firemen down on to the 'tween decks than had been previously taken."

Between 2-45 and 3 p.m. a heat patch was noticed on the port side of the ship at the aft end of No. 2 hold and at a level which placed it below the 'tween deck. This tell-tale indication of the approximate heart of the fire did not escape either observation or action being taken upon it. The emergency tender of the Fire Brigade Services contained a gas cutting appliance and Mr. Coombs gave orders for a hole to be cut alongside the heat patch in order that water could thereby be directed on to the heart of the fire. The attempt did not, however, succeed. Desperate attempts were now made to get further apparatus; but the appliances and the apparatus come too late.

At about 2-50 p.m., Col. Sadler, General Manager, Docks and Railways, Bombay Port Trust, arrived on the scene and suggested to the Master of the ship that an attempt should be made to take the ship out. The Master, however, was unable to make up his mind. "He was receiving conflicting advice from a number of different people, most of whom were experts in their respective spheres."

EXPLOSIVES IGNITE

At about 3-15 p.m. the position was that except for the unsuccessful attempt to cut a hole in the side of the ship with a view to getting at the heart of the fire, no plan of action had been devised other than the continuation of the course automatically pursued at the outset of projecting water into the lower hold from the main hatchway. As time advanced, the possibility of interfering with the course of action being pursued became increasingly impracticable. "There can be very little doubt that before 3-30 p.m. some of the tiers or layers of the cotton in the lower hold cover with timber had become buoyant, and, with water projected into the lower hold, without reaching the heart of the fire, floated gradually upwards, thereby bringing the burning cotton towards the underside of the magazines 'tween decks and increasing the heat in the magazines until ignition finally took place."

At about 3-45 p.m. some of the explosives must have ignited, causing black smoke suddenly to billow up through the upper hatchway. Very shortly afterwards fierce flames appeared. The flames rose and fell, but each rise roared with increasing vigour, reaching to the height of the top of the masts and even higher. The heat became intense and the order for the firemen to withdraw was given at about 3.50 p.m.

THE DISASTER

In the words of the report: "So—was the scene set for the sacrifice of the firemen and the destruction of their equipment, which factors were to be such a heavy handicap in fighting the flames so soon to be spread by the subsequent explosions about the docks, adjacent godowns and storehouses and into the residential area itself."

Right up to the first explosion, the police at the various Gates were checking the passes of people leaving, which impeded the exit of persons. No effective warning of any kind was given to any other ship in the Docks by any one. "So it came about that at 4-6 p.m. (when the first explosion occurred) all the firemen were still in the immediate vicinity of S.S. "Fort Stikine", most of the ship's company were somewhere near the Red Gate, Prince's Dock, life was proceeding almost normally on board the other ships and there was a large number of Indian workmen working in these ships and generally in the docks."

"The explosion was a terrific detonation spreading destruction over a wide area. There was extensive fragmentation of red hot metal from the ship which destroyed all who stood in its path. Vast quantities of debris and blazing cotton were cast upwards to fall and spread a sea of fire over sheds and ships. S.S. "Fort Stikine" glowed red through a cloak of black fog, so that none of the few who miraculously escaped the blast have been able to give any description of the shattered ship."

"The repercussions of the explosion shook Bombay. Government House the Bombay Municipality, the Headquarters of the Commissioner of Police, the Chairman of the Port Trust, Naval Headquarters and many other centres of authority, received their first intimation that something unusual had occurred. Those who glanced from a window in the direction of the docks saw a darkening column of blackish smoke billowing from the scene of devastation."

At 4-33 p.m. the second explosion occurred, more powerful in its effect and devastation than the first.

PRIMARY CAUSES OF DISASTER: THE WAR FACTOR

Discussing the five primary causes of the disaster, to which a reference has already been made, the report says regarding the first cause, viz., "the existence of a state of war resulting in the practice of bringing into docks ships laden with explosives and ammunition," that "it is not our opinion that there is available any practical alternative. The real need is the setting up and enforcing of proper and adequate safety precautions. Explosives and ammunition in bulk are not actually dangerous in themselves, provided they are properly handled and not subject to fire or friction.....What is dangerous in the existing circumstances is not, in our opinion, so much the bringing of explosives and ammunition alongside, as the failure to treat them properly."

IMPROPER STOWAGE

The second cause was the stowage of S.S. "Fort Stikine" at Karachi in such a way that cotton was stowed above and below explosives and ammunition. The result of this stowage was, the report observes, "to produce a situation in which, if a fire should break out in the cotton stowed as it was in No. 2 and in No. 4 holds above and below explosives and ammunition there would be imminent danger of a grave disaster." The manner in which cotton was stowed in the ship was, therefore, in the opinion of the Commission, "wrong and dangerous and a primary cause of the disaster."

According to the report accidental ignition of the cotton in No. 2 lower hold—was the third major cause of the disaster. Deliberate sabotage is ruled as being highly improbable. Elaborate inquiries were made both at Karachi and at Bombay. Previous reports on cotton fires in Karachi were carefully gone into. As a result of these and other investigations the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the possibility of deliberately planned sabotage "could not be seriously entertained."

By far the most probable cause of the ignition in the cotton was, according to the report, "the careless discarding of a cigarette or other smoking material by some one smoking in No. 2 lower hold."

FAILURE TO APPRECIATE GRAVITY OF SITUATION

The fourth major cause was the failure at the outset of the fire by those present in authority to appreciate the gravity of the situation; and during the course of the fire failure by those then present in authority to take energetic steps either to extinguish the fire or take alternative action to avert the disaster. Regarding this the report observes:

"No action was taken to discover the heart of the fire. Water from the ship's hoses and from the trailer pump was merely projected into the hold.....Thus the proper point of attack, namely the proper point of attack, namely the heart of the fire, remained undiscovered. The delay in summoning the Fire Brigade Services points to the optimistic view that the fire would soon be got under control.....The fire was in fact in the upper layers of the cotton on the portside aft of No. 2 lower hold and inaccessible to a jet of water projected over the hatchway from the main deck. Even the approximate location of the heart of the fire was not discovered until much later when the heat patch gave some indication of it. The urgency of dealing with a cotton fire in a ship still partially laden with explosives did not find any place in the course of action pursued, resulting in the difficulty of its extinguishment increasing as the fire consolidated in the cotton".

Again:

"If fire-fighting, as opposed to taking S. S. Fort Stikine" out of the docks, was the course to be pursued, then in our opinion the only certain

Continued In Col. 3

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Though the usual rigid formalities were absent, the function was marked by deep solemnity. Assembled under huge chandeliers illuminating the Durbar Hall was a gathering fully representative of the cosmopolitan life of this part of the province."

—Anglo-Indian report of Investiture at Ganeshkhind.

* * *

It is suggested that Mr. Amery will not seek re-election to Parliament at the post-war General Election because of his pro-Fascist speeches previous to 1939.

That actually ought to serve as an additional qualification in the eyes of the Tory High Command, once this war is over. But it may be that Mr. Churchill has decided to throw him into the pond as he did at Harrow.

* * *

Talking of Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State honoured Indian soldiers with a speech (not in their mother tongue, of course) telling them how proud etc they all were of the Indian troops' gallantry and so on.

And Mr. Amery even assured them—on whose behalf he doesn't seem to have made quite clear—that all kinds of blessings were being planned for them in India and will be bestowed upon them in generous measure immediately after the war.

Yes, all sorts of blessings except those for which they are fighting.

* * *

Some reports insist that the Quebec Conference is being held on the initiative of Mr. Churchill who wanted thereby to prove that Britain would co-operate to the full in defeating Japan.

And we at least fully believe these reports. Apart from other important issues like aggression and so on it is vitally necessary that the prestige of the "British Commonwealth and Empire" (accent, and a strong one please, on the last word) should be vindicated and restored by teaching a smashing lesson to that presumptuous Oriental Power, Japan.

* * *

General Stilwell, it is reported is flying to America for a conference on Allied plans for the offensive against Japan.

In view of the Phillips hullabaloo, the General had better go prepared also for a Churchillian offensive against himself.

"Diplomatic relations between Iraq and Russia are established from today"—Baghdad report.

But weren't they established by M. Molotov long ago in the days Syed Rashid Ali? Or is that a story better forgotten?

R

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS IN E (WEST), E (EAST), F (SOUTH) and G (SOUTH) WARDS

The work of renewing the current ration cards by pasting slips over them will be done during the current week at the shops mentioned below in E (West), E (East), F (South) and G (South) Wards.

Those whose cards are registered at any of the shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are drawn during the week.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS DURING SUBSEQUENT WEEKS.

The hours for renewal and also for issue of rations at the ration shops concerned during this week will be 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and at the Government Grain Shops 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

E (WEST) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 164, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 211, 225, 228, 232, 233, 234, 368, 398, 430, 442, 454, 457, 462, 464, 517, 528, 529, 547, 553.

Government Grain Shops Nos: 27, 38, 69, 116, 139, 190, 241.

E (EAST) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 166, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 201, 203, 218, 230, 235, 239, 412, 455, 539.

Government Grain Shops Nos: 23, 33, 39.

F (SOUTH) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 185, 186, 187, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 262, 265, 269, 279, 441 456, 458.

Government Grain Shops Nos: 10, 90, 121, 180.

G (SOUTH) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 171, 172, 173, 297, 338, 405, 526, 534, 561.

Government Grain Shop No: 85.

Communal Store No: 20.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

A certain paper gives the following dates from which one is expected to draw one's own conclusions. The dates are relevant to Napoleon and Adolf Hitler.

French Revolution: 1789
German Rising 1918

Difference: 129 years.

Napoleon became Emperor: 1804
Hitler became dictator: 1933

Difference: 129 years.

Napoleon went against Russia: 1812
Hitler did the same : 1941

Difference: 129 years.

Now Napoleon was defeated in 1815 and 129 years after this is 1944

★

Wavell will not be running in Poona, so says a racing report. The name is infectious.

★

Here is a bit of American news from the newsmagazine: NEWSWEEK.

"Between them, Korene Marie Agnes Wihelm, 35, of Detroit and Rose Belle Hughes, 30, of Denver, claim last week to have married 22 times and divorced only thrice. Mrs. Hughes charged with bigamy was collecting more than 1,500 dollars in government cheques as the wife of soldiers. She said she had had 15 spouses and three divorces Mrs. Hughes, charge with bigamy was credited with seven husbands and no divorces. She told the district attorney: 'It sure was a lot of fun.'"

★

Compare this with naive India where the following advertisement appears:—

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted for a wealthy Hindu gentleman returned from Europe and America a vegetarian lady of religious disposition, who will be entrusted with ample funds for charity and benevolence but should herself have a fully sacrificing spirit and lead a very plain, simple and moderate life dedicated to the service of humanity. Those who feel can be full devoted and obedient please correspond with Box No ...."

Influential Buying In Tata Steel Deferreds

Gold And Silver Prices React From The Early High Levels

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

As anticipated during the last week-end, the share market has witnessed a great tussle between bears and bulls in the steel section and under active bull support coupled with nervous short covering. Tata Steel Deferreds recorded a rise of Rs. 50 with the tendency remaining upward. It is likely that the bull clique may still attempt to boost up Tata Steel Deferreds further. All sections in the share market participated in today's rise. Gold and silver market after keeping strong reacted partially on liquidation. The cotton market depicted on easy trend.

The Share Market opened higher and after fluctuating narrowly resumed the upward trend During the last three working days there has been impressive buying in Steel shares by influential parties. As against this short sales were resorted by some professional operators Hence there is a tussle between the bear and bull parties. The technical position of the market being oversold and reports suggesting further prolongation of the war; the market responded to active support.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 2,042 and advanced to Rs. 2,065. Dyeing opened at Rs 1,715 and improved to Rs. 1,727 Kohinoor were placed at Rs. 660, Swadeshi 490, Nagpur Rs. 381, Simplex Rs. 227 New Great Rs. 366, Colaba Rs. 204, Associated Cement Rs. 228, Construction Rs. 194, India United Ord. Rs. 13-13, Defd. Rs. 3-10, Indian Iron Rs. 37-11 and Bengal Steel Rs. 30-8 and Scindia Rs. 29-12.

TEXTILES—Bom Dyeing 1725 Century 755 Central India 383/8 Colaba Land 206 Finlay 277 Gokak 295 Ind Bleach 153 Kohinoor 559 Morarji 300 Mysore 320 New Great 368 Phoenix 532/8 Simplex 229/8 Swadeshi 491 Swan 302 Ahmd. Advance 425 Apollo 3/10/6 Bharat 63/8 Bradbury 360 Coorla 196/4 David 1000 Dawn 1000 Edward Textiles 650 India United Defd 2/11 India United Ordy 13/14 Elphinstone Ord 74/8 Gold Mohur 290 Hindustan 3750 Indian Manuf. 3850 Indore Malwa 672/8 Khatau 350 Laxmi 1322/8 Madhawji Defd. 17/8 Madhusudan 415 Meyer 195/15 Minerva 228/12 Model Nagpur 250 New City 341/4 New Union 22 New Victoria 8 Podar 305 Sas-

****

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay Dyeing (1700) 1715 1727/8 1716 1737 1726 1731 1725
Central India (371) 373 383 380 384 381 393
Kohinoor (552) 557 562 558 560 564 559
New Great (360) 364 366 362 368 373 368
Simplex (225) 226 231 229/8
Swadeshi (479) 485 490 488 494 491
Associated Cement (225/12) 227/8 228 229 227/8
T Steel Dfd (2018/12) 2042/8 2037/8 2050 2045 2065 2057 2075 2065 2070
T Steel Ord (377) 382 381 387 384/8 389 384/8 385/8

****

soon Cotton 20 Sassoon Silk 88 Shapurji Bharucha 9 Sholapur 6270 Shrinivas 325 Tata Mills 54 Vishnu Cotton 461/4 Western 3390

STEEL & MININGS.—Tata St. Defd. 2568/12 Tata Steel Ord 385/8 Shivrajpur 49/8 Indian Iron 37/9 Bengal Steel 30/9 Burma Corporation 4/8/6 Indian Copper 3/0/6 Mukund Iron 15

CEMENT.—A C C 227/12

HYDRO-ELECTRIC.—Andhra Valley 1795 Tata Power 1855 Tata Hydro 201 Bom Tramway 147 Ahmd. Electricity 197/8 Amalgamated Electric 15/4 Ajmere 14/8 B Suburban 215 Broach 12/8 Karachi 247/8 Poona 305 Surat 215

BANKS.—Baroda 131 Central 74/9 Habib 75 Hindustan Com. 66 Hindustan Merchan. 50 Imperial F P 1975 Imperial P P 485 India 172 International Bank Xd 57 Jaipur Bank 71 Reserve 130 Union 4/15 United Commercial 75.

INSURANCE.—Br I General 19/8 Empire 775 Jupitar 28/8 Indian Mercantile 63 New India 75 New Great 24/8 Oriential 6200 Vasant 25 Vulcan 15

RAILWAYS.—Ahmd Prantej Rly 780 C P Railway 102 Dhond Baramati 119 Mandra Bhon 118 Pachora-Jamner 102 Sialkot Narowal 121

MISCELLANEOUS.—Alcock' 406/4 B I C 5/14 Belapur Sugar 232/8 Bom Steam 510 Bombay Burma 517/8 B Burma (New) 186/4 Premier Construction 194 Br Burma Petrol 4/4/6 Indian Radio Ord 470 Indian Radio Defd 450 Indust Invest Trust 123 Port Canning 102/8 Scindia Steam 30/1 Tata Oil 70 Tata Chemicals 21/10 Dharamsi Chemicals 53 Wimco Match 287/8

PREFERENCE SHARES.—7 p c Andhra Valley 1688/12 7-1/2 pc Tata Power 1787/8 7 pc Tata Hydro 168/12 7 pc Tram 69/4 6 pc Tata Steel 1st 220 7-1/2 pc Tata Steel 2nd 159/8 6 pc Bom Steam 362/8 5 pc Ahmd Advance 145 7 pc Bradbury 550 5 pc C India 735 7 p c Elphinstone 121/4 5-1/2 p c New Great 247/8 6 pc New Victoria 9/14 5 pc Swadeshi 150 7 pc Vishnu 792/8 6-1/4 pc Prem Const 1st 139 6-1/4 pc Prem Const 2nd 139 5-1/2 p c Amalgamated 145 5 p c Tata Chemicals 140

GOVT. SECURITIES.—3-1/2 p c Govt Paper 99/4 2-3/4 pc 1948/52 99/12 3 p c 1946 1st Def 102/5 3 p c 1949/52 2nd Def 101/7 3 p c 1951/54 3rd Def 101/1 3 p c 1953/55 4th Def 100/5 3 p c 1957 Victory 101 3 p c 1963/65 99/2 4 p c 1966/68 98/4 3-1/2 p c 1947/50 102/10 4 p c 1960/70 112/10 4-1/2 p c 1955/60 116/2 5 p c 1945-55 T F 104/3

Bombay Cotton

The trend of the Cotton Market was lower to-day. Jarilla September was quoted in private at a discount of Rs. 6. While the new contract was nominally placed at Rs. 428.

Gold & Silver

The Gold as well as Silver market opened considerably higher to-day and prices after improving during the initial stage received a small set back.

Gold for Tuesday delivery opened at Rs. 72-10 and after touching Rs. 73 declined to Rs. 71-14. Transactions in Silver commenced at Rs. 127-8 and the rate after improving further to Rs. 127-12 reacted to Rs. 127-2. The market received support owing to settlement on Tuesday. Later on the market faced selling pressure with silver declining to Rs. 126-7 and gold to Rs. 70-15.

Closing rates :—

Silver Ready	Rs.	128 0
Silver delivery	Rs.	126 8
Gold Ready	Rs.	70 15
Gold delivery	Rs.	70 7

CLEARANCE OF CHEQUES

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 8/9/1944 were as under:—

Number of Cheques : 1,41,326
Amount of Cheques : Rs. 36,82,80,-107-10-0

WALL STREET

U S Steel 55/1/2 Bethlehem Steel 59/3/4 N Y Central R R Com 17/3/4 N Y Central 5 p c 2013 70 N Y Chicago St Louis Pfd 83 Chesapeake & Ohio 45/1/2 Chase National Bank 38/7/8 Nat City Bank of N Y 37/3/8 General Motors 60/1/8 General Electric 37/3/8 Sun Life Ass Co 270/285 Texas Corp 45/1/8 Cinclair Oil 13-1/8 Socony Vacuum Oil 12/3/8 Anaconda Copper 25/1/2 Intern Nickel 29/3/8 Amer Tel & Tel 160/5/8 Western Union 45/1/8 Consolidated Edison 23/1/2 Idaho Power 28 Australia 100/1/4

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

"Cotton opened barely steady on Saturday and declined on scattered liquidation and lack of fresh incentives but steadied on dribbinging fixations. Prices then eased on increased hedges, indifferent offtake, emphasis on the approaching heavier new crop movement continued favourable war news and usual week-end uncertainties. The market closed berely steady."

AMERICAN BUREAU REPORT: "The Department of Agriculture estimates the United States cotton crop at 11,483,000 bales compared with 11,022,000 a month ago and 11,428,000 last season. The condition is 75 per cent compared with 75 per cent in August, the yield per acre is 273.4 pounds compared with 263.5 a month ago and 253.5 last season. Ginnings upto September first were 576,000 bales. Acreage abandonment 1.5 per cent acreage 20,164,000 acres."

MONEY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months, 1/6 9/32 3 and 4 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 326 1/2.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c, Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Very Easy.

ALLEGED FORGING OF BREAD COUPONS

Police Raid Printing Press, Seize Dyes And Arrest 2 Persons

BOMBAY, Monday.

A C. I. D raid on the Vaidya Printing Press, at Noaroji Seth Street, Thakurdwar, where it is alleged bread and flour ration tickets were being forged, resulted in two persons being arrested.

S. I. Umarkhan of the Bombay C. I. D. who carried out the raid was assisted by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Rationing "D" Ward.

When the police received information on Saturday that the press was being used for the alleged purpose they went along to the place late at night and surprised two persons who were actually in the process of printing. Blocks, dyes and large sheets of printed tickets were taken charge of by the police

The persons arrested were Yeshwant Ramchandra Desai and Hasha Balwant Dalvi.

Following a statement made by one of the accused a room in Mangalwadi was then raided and various articles required for the printing of the bread tickets were recovered.

The arrested persons were put up before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, to-day and remanded to police custody.

Insolvency Notice Bad For Misdescription

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania and Mr. Justice Chagla).

1. Shapurji Ruttonji Tata
2. Pirojshah Ruttonji Tata: ...
... Appellants.

v.

1. Byramji Muncherji Tata,
2. Dadiba Muncherji Tata ...
... Respondents (Original Petitioning Creditors).

The respondents had obtained a decree for Rs. 4,46,784-6-0 against the appellants and others for breach of trust as trustees of a deed of trust under which the respondents were beneficiaries. By that decree the appellants were removed from Trusteeship and the respondents and one other person appointed in their place as the new trustees to whom the outgoing trustees were ordered to pay the amount of the decree. The amount not having been paid, an Insolvency Notice was issued against the appellants in which the respondents did not describe themselves as trustees but only as judgment-creditors. It was contended that the decree for payment having been in favour of the respondents as trustees, the Insolvency Notice in their individual capacity was bad. The trial judge, Mr. Justice Blagden rejected this contention and adjudged the appellants insolvent

On appeal, Their Lordships reversed the decicion of the trial judge and set aside the order of adjudication on the ground that the Insolvency Notice was clearly calculated to perplex the appellants in case they had a counter-claim against the respondents personally (In re: Howes (1892) 2 A.B 628).

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Gagrat & Co. appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. I. Banaji instructed by Messrs. Eastley Lam & Co. appeared for the respondents.

University Representative For Municipal Corporation

Mr. G. I. Patel is unanimously elected by the Bombay University to the Municipal Corporation. He takes his seat from Sept. 11. Mr Patel is a Fellow for the last 10 years and is at present a member of the Syndicate.

GANDHI ABHINANDAN GRANTHA

Sale Proceeds For Mahadeo Desai Fund

LUCKNOW, Sept. 8.

Mr. G. D. Birla in an appeal in connection with Gandhi Abhinandan Grantha says:—

"Mahatma Gandhi's 75th Birthday is connected with so many preparations. Kasturba Memorial Fund is a gigantic affair. By editing Gandhi Abhinandan Grantha, Pandit Sohan Lal Dwivedi along with offering a literary homage to Gandhiji, is also giving a novel gift to our countrymen. It includes contributions from different admirers of Mahatma Gandhi Above all, the entire profits from the sale of the volume will be donated to Mahadeo Desai Fund."

"Even a little association with great persons results in increment of one's spiritual virtue. It is our prayer that the spiritual yirtue obtained through this volume by its association with Gandhiji and Mahadeo Bhai may result in the welfare of all of us."—A. P.

A. I. S. F. Secretary Wishes Success To Gandhi-Jinnah Talks

Sjt. Prasanta Sanyal, General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation (A.I.S.F.) has sent the following letter to Quad-i-Azam Jinnah:—

We share with the rest of the country great joy and happiness on your meeting with Gandhiji to build National Unity which will end the political deadlock and take us forward to freedom

Students all over India are eager for Congress-League unity and will stand four-square behind any settlement that you may arrive at with Gandhiji.

We students are the most anxious that this meeting should end in success, for our entire future is at stake. Most earnestly we pray for a happy outcome of this meeting.

In another statement he says:

A United Press message dated 8th September saying that "seven Bengali students belonging to the All-India Students' Federation, who came here (Wardha) to offer Satyagraha with a view to prevent Gandhiji from meeting Mr. Jinnah were arrested." is completely misleading.

I wish to make it clear that these students do not belong to the A.I.S.F. and have nothing in common with its policy and programme.

We have been working our hardest to win the active support of students for Gandhi-Jinnah settlement and it is our most earnest desire that Gandhi-Jinnah meeting should end in a success.

Processionists Arrested

Four persons including three Sikhs were arrested for attemoting to take out a procession at Chowpatty on Sunday evening.

The arrested persons, it is said, were carrying placards in their hands and shouting anti-Pakistan slogans.

Pranlal's Lunch To J. C. Setalvad

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President, Indian Merchant's Chamber gave a lunch at Taj Mahal Hotel, on Monday, to Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President and to the members of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Marathi Night School

A Marathi Night School for illiterate boys above the age of 12 including adults, organised by the Social Service League at its Parel Settlement Library, Chinchpokli, was declared open by Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee. Mr. Kajrolker observed that as compared to other progressive countries, the percentage of literates in India is very low and therefore the number of such night schools for working-class population must be largely increased. He appealed to the public to co-operate with the Schools Committee to make the scheme of compulsory primary education, a success.

Germans, May Launch Long Range Attack On Britain

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Lord Dudley, Civil Defence Commissioner for the Midlands, England, said at Birmingham to-day:

"It is possible—even probable—that the Germans will be able to launch something else at a longer range and of a different type from the "V" one.

It is necessary for us to maintain full efficiency so as to be able to bring our defensive measures into operation at a moment's notice."

HIGH COURT SESSIONS OPEN

BOMBAY, Monday.

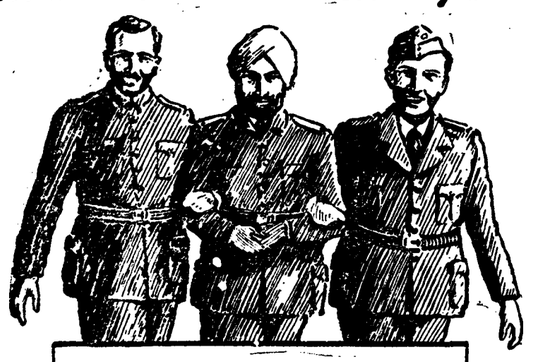
The fourth Criminal Sessions of the year commenced to-day at the Bombay High Court Mr. Justice Blagden presiding.

Out of 19 cases in the Calendar, seven are murder cases and one of rioting. There are two cases of procuration of minor girls for immoral purposes.

MALAVIYAJI INDISPOSED

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been somewhat indisposed since yesterday, and has slight temperature.—A. P.

BACK THEM UP — as we do — to defend you



Where they need planes, tanks and guns they also need woollen clothing. Our entire plant is working for the war effort. Soon we hope we shall be able to manufacture for you again.

Dhariwal FABRICS I.P.B. 155

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS DHARIWAL (PUNJAB)
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.)

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES OF QUALITY

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE
BOURNVILLE COCOA
BOURNVITA

Everyone who appreciates the good things of life is waiting for the time when they can once more say 'I MUST HAVE CADBURY'S'

C.108

Beauty Shades Attractive Designs

MYSORE SILKS

For your requirements in

SILK & COTTON, SAREES, SILK BLOUSE PIECES, SKIRT CUTS, TURBAN CLOTHS, ANGAVASTRAMS. Etc., Etc.

Visit VIJAYA LAKSHMI STORES

THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY FABRICS OF FASHION.

Make your selection now when the Stock is big and fresh

DEEPAVALI IS APPROACHING.

SHOW ROOMS:— 1. Opp. G. I. P. Station, Matunga, 2. Near Byculla Bridge.

THE LAND IN PLANNED INDIA

To make every acre yield bigger and better crops will be the first and the continuing problem for the bulk of India's population.

There are still fields which are ploughed with fire-hardened wood. Sickles of soft, primitive iron are still used for harvesting. Water-lifting gear, country-mills and transport in thousands of villages still waste man-power and bullock-power by using wood for axles and joints.

Steel will improve the primitive tools and machinery of the cultivator, and it can give him new implements designed for his job. Such land and crops as will stand tractor-ploughing can make most use of steel. Chemical fertilisers will come from steel-built plants to help the land itself. Granaries may be built of steel or of concrete reinforced with steel. Irrigation works must use steel for much of their structural work and for their controlling equipment.

Without steel, the task of supplying India's growing population with its bare needs might well prove impossible.

TRUST IN STEEL

TATA and SCOB

Issued by The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. & The Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.

A 50% better Education for your son

He is still a small boy now. You dream golden dreams for him.

But finding the money to afford expensive schooling for him is something you will not be able to do at the last minute. Are you, like other wise parents, already saving money regularly so as to have a brilliant and successful grown-up son to honour you in the years to come?

No matter how much you lay aside for the boy's schooling, you will say to yourself when the time comes—"I should have given him more!" Why not make sure that you *do* give him more, by investing your savings in National Savings Certificates which cost only Rs. 10 each today, but will be worth a *guaranteed* Rs. 15 each in 12 years' time? A *fifty per cent* better education for your son will be the fruit of this wise policy.

National Savings Certificates can be encashed at any time after the first three years in case of need. These Certificates are free of Income Tax and each investor can hold up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/-.

PUT ALL YOUR SAVINGS INTO

National Savings Certificates

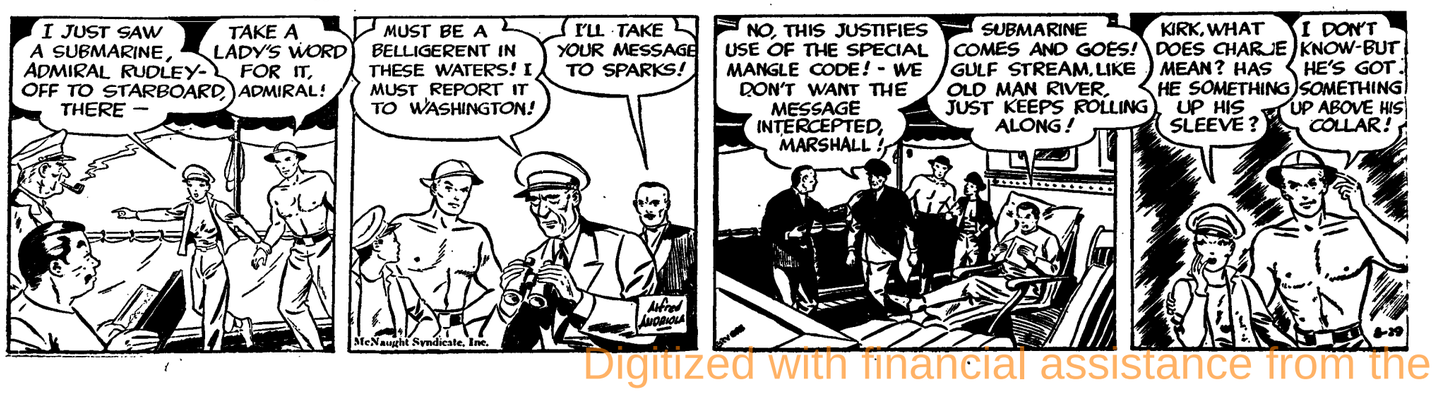
FOR PROFIT AND SAFETY.

START TODAY!

National Savings Certificates can be bought at any Post Office which has a Savings Bank.

GPU. 490

CHARLIE CHAN — Character Created by Earl Derr Biggers — MENTAL MAGICIAN — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA


I JUST SAW A SUBMARINE, ADMIRAL RUDLEY-OFF TO STARBOARD, THERE —
TAKE A LADY'S WORD FOR IT, ADMIRAL!
MUST BE A BELLIGERENT IN THESE WATERS! I MUST REPORT IT TO WASHINGTON!
I'LL TAKE YOUR MESSAGE TO SPARKS!
McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
NO, THIS JUSTIFIES USE OF THE SPECIAL MANGLE CODE! - WE DON'T WANT THE MESSAGE INTERCEPTED, MARSHALL!
SUBMARINE COMES AND GOES! GULF STREAM, LIKE OLD MAN RIVER, JUST KEEPS ROLLING ALONG!
KIRK, WHAT DOES CHARLIE MEAN? HAS HE SOMETHING UP HIS SLEEVE?
I DON'T KNOW-BUT HE'S GOT SOMETHING UP ABOVE HIS COLLAR!
8-29

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Clerks, Managers on Rs. 90 for our new offices establishment in Bombay Presidency. Apply General Business Emporium, (India) Delhi 6013

Wanted a Compounder for Matunga Dispensary. Part-time in the morning Dr Gethalal V. Vora, 95, Bhuleshwar. 6016

FLATS TO LET

Wanted for an educated couple two rooms tenant or sub-tenant urgently. Apply Box No. 6006, "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Become Graduates (Punjab University) by 15 months' home-study. Apply Dewan's—Lahore 5928

Get Medical Diploma at Home: Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopatic. Prospectus Free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla 5919

Get Degrees and Diplomas, Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc from London College and American Universities Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. 5368

MEDICAL ADLETS

At any stage Radical Treatment for Diabetes in 30 days. Doctor: Indo-Trading Co. Tiruvarur 5978A

PARTNERS WANTED

Wanted A Sleeping Partner for guaranteed 50% Profitable Business, who can invest Rupees two lakhs. Box No. 6005, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Gool Mansion" Homji Street, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1944, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March 1944.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 1st day of September to SATURDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1944, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents
Bombay 16th August, 1944.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after Monday the 18th day of September 1944 between 12 Noon and 3 P.M. (S.T.) Dividend warrants will be posted to the last Registered address of the Shareholders. 9958

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOMBAY-POONA PASSENGER TRAFFIC

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY informed that with effect from Thursday, the 14th September, 1944, not more than 2 journey tickets will be sold to, or more than 2 seats reserved for, any individual desiring to travel by Nos. 47 Down and 48 Up Deccan Queen, and Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Poona Express trains (225)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Hydraulic Engineer's Department

TENDERS ACCOMPANIED by a deposit of Rs. 2,000/- for the work of providing a 3" thick concrete slab on the top of the Tansa Dam, are invited and will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on Friday the 29th day of September, 1944.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the work of providing a 3" thick concrete slab on the top of the Tansa Dam, for the Hydraulic Engineer's Department, and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

TENDERS MUST BE BROUGHT DULY SEALED TO THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE AND DELIVERED AT THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE AS DIRECTED ABOVE. TENDERERS SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO FILL IN OR SEAL THEIR TENDERS AT THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S OR ANY OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Forms of tenders, specifications etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 10/- to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

E. A. NADIRSHAH,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Hydraulic Engineer's Office,
Improvement Trust Building,
Napier Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th September, 1944. (222)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of 300 brass of 2" Metal 100 brass of 3 8" down metal at our Kalyan Factory situated on Murbad Road. Quotations exquarry as well as for delivery at our factory should be given with distance of the quarry from the factory.

Apply to
THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.
Construction House,
Fort, Bombay. (228)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Muslim candidates for temporary posts of Police Prosecutors in the Bombay City Police. Legal Practitioners of not less than five years experience at the Bar need only apply.

They will start as part-time Police Prosecutors on Rs. 150/- and conveyance allowance of Rs. 25/- and if found fit will ultimately be promoted to regular temporary posts of Police Prosecutors in the scale of Rs. 300-10-400 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 25/-. All posts are temporary and non-pensionable.

Applications should be submitted by the 20th Sept. 1944 in their own handwriting stating their qualifications, age, dates of their passing Matric and LL.B. Examinations and the period they have been practising.

Only copies of testimonials should be sent. The originals should be produced at the time of interview.

H. J. DYER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Crime Branch I.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 11th Sept. 1944. (226)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED following for the Umaid Hospital for Women and Children, Jodhpur:—

1. Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade Rs. 60-4-120-5-150 free simply furnished quarter or house rent Rs. 5/- per month. Initial pay according to qualifications.
2. Lady House and Linen Keeper grade Rs. 70-5-120 plus Rs. 30/- local allowance.

Apply to the Medical Superintendent with copies of testimonials (not returnable). (220)

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF RATIONING
TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates for the preliminary selection of a Godown Superintendent of the Calcutta Industrial Area Rationing Godowns. Pay Rs. 1,000/- per month, no allowance. Candidates must have experience of the grains trade, particularly of the storage of grains.

Applications should contain the following particulars:—

1. Name in full in block letters
2. Father's name
3. Present Postal address
4. Age
5. Qualification and experiences
6. Details of post held now and during the last three years
7. Religion and caste
8. Home address in full

Applications should be addressed to Deputy Controller of Rationing, Storage and Transport Section, Town Hall, Calcutta. No application will be considered if received after October 3, 1944.

Secretary,
Appointment Board. (218)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE GENERAL MANAGER wishes to advise the public that a number of complaints have been received regarding the making of reservations, and the actual accommodation in the trains leaving Bombay for Poona.

2. These complaints refer particularly to 47 Down and 48 Up Deccan Queen, and to 19 Down and 20 Up Poona Express.

3. The Administration is obliged to point out:—
   (a) that many more persons desire to travel than there is room for at present.
   (b) that the right of the season ticket holder to travel by any train is no greater than that of the holder of a single journey ticket. To make sure of getting accommodation the season ticket holder must take the same precaution as the single journey ticket holder by purchasing the requisite reservation tickets.
   (c) that, due to black market operators, it has been necessary to withdraw the facility whereby one individual can purchase or reserve a maximum of five tickets. As advertised elsewhere to-day with effect from Thursday, 14th September, 1944, not more than TWO tickets will be sold to any individual nor more than TWO seats reserved at any one time. This applies even to season ticket holders, because it has been found that this class of traveller does in fact make reservations by more than one train on the same day, and omit to cancel the reservations not required after deciding which one will be made use of.

4. In order to provide the maximum possible seating accommodation it has been decided to increase the First Class seating accommodation from three to four numbered seats per side, and this will be done as soon as possible.

5. This reduction in First Class amenities is much regretted, but the Administration feel that the First Class travelling public will be prepared to put up with this small decrease in comfort in order to get a better chance of securing seating accommodation.

224

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates of all communities to fill the post of Principal, Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore in the Bengal General Service. The post is reserved for a Muslim but in the event of no Muslim candidate being found fit, recruitment will be open to all communities. Persons holding substantive appointments in the Industries Department, Government of Bengal are not eligible to apply. Pay—the post is permanent and pensionable and carries a pay in the scale of Rs. 250-750. Qualifications—must possess degree in Science with Physics and Chemistry and degree or diploma in Textile Technology of a recognised foreign institution (such as Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, Dundee, Municipal Technical College, Bolton); must have experience in the manufacture of different kinds of silk fabrics and in processing, dyeing, printing and finishing on upto-date lines; must have administrative ability with experience in teaching. Preference will be given to one having experience of work in silk weaving mills and failing that in cotton weaving mills, and acquaintance with the varieties of silk fabrics in demand and also with their marketing conditions. Age—not less than 30 or more than 40 years. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP. Last date for receipt of application on a prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 is 25th September, 1944 Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. (219)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSEINBHOY MULLA NOORBHOY, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim against or to the said property of whatsoever kind is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of leasehold land, situate on the West side of Dhabu Street in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay admeasuring 145 square yards (according to the Survey Register 135 square yards) formerly known as case No. 221 of the City Improvement Trust Scheme No. III and now forming portion of plot No. 22 of the Sandhurst Road (East) estate of the Municipality of Bombay and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3591 of the Bhuleshwar Division together with premises standing thereon and bearing Municipal 5 (C) Ward No. 6395 but in the Lease No. 6894 and Street Nos. 188-190 and on the East by Dhabu Street aforesaid, on the West by property of Hasanally Mulla Hakimji, on the North by property bearing C. S. No. 3590 of the said Division and on the South by property bearing C. S. No. 3592 of the said Division.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1944.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (229)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIA COLLECTIVE FARMS, LTD.

15, Clive Street, CALCUTTA

At the request of several Stock Brokers, the date of the closing of the Subscription List is EXTENDED to 16th SEPTEMBER, 1944. 223

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,

NOTICE

PASSENGERS' unclaimed luggage lying in our office, at Patent Slip Mazagaon, since December 1942 will be sold by Public Auction on or after 9th October 1944 unless claimed by parties concerned before the said date.

Scindia House,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. 227

UNDER D. I. RULE 94-A

The Government of India has issued permission for sale of shares. Total value 5 Lacs 60 Thousand in 22,400 ordinary shares of Rs. 25/- each.

PAYMENTS

(Rs. 15/- will be collected per share at present. Rs. 15/- per share and Re. 1/- with each application as admission fee will be paid in advance. Rs. 5/- on allotment and the balance on 1st call).

DIVIDENDS AT Rs. 6 P. C.

It must be distinctly understood that in giving consent Government of India do not take any responsibility for the Financial Soundness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them. For FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO HEAD OFFICE OR ANY OF OUR BRANCHES.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

Head Office, 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Phone Calcutta—2767 Estd. 1935, Gram: JANASAMPAD, CALCUTTA.
Local Branches:—Burrabazar, Kalighat, Howrah Bridge.
Other Branches:—Domar, Nilphamari, Dacca Narayanganj, Santipur, Krishnagar, Meherpur, Chuadanga, Midnapur, Anandpur, Ballichauk, Kolaghat, Tamluk, Contai, Dantan, Garbeta, Maldah, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Bankura, Guskara, Bolepur, Chakulia, Sakchi, Pakur, Patna, Bhagalpur.

SHARE APPLICATION

The Managing Director,
Bank of Calcutta Limited,
Calcutta.

Dated.....1944.

Dear Sir,

I send herewith Rs.....@ Rs. 5/- per share.....for .....shares of Rs. 25/- each with an admission fee of Re. 1/- and request you to allot me the said shares, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and other bye-laws Rules of the Companies.

Applicant's Name in full.....

Name of Father's, Guardian, Husband.....

Occupation.....

Address.....

Signature.....

(147)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap White Metal No. 6. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy not refundable. Money Order or cash only. CLOSING DATE Friday the 29th September 1944, at 3 P.M. (N.S.T.). 216

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent Spinning Master having atleast ten years experience to join immediately. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Kanti Cotton Mills, Wadhwan Camp. (Kathiawar). (221)

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY fully qualified NURSES (B.P.N.A.) as Staff Nurses at Sir Takhtasinhji Hospital, Bhavnagar. Pay Rs. 50-2-60 plus Rs 30 Uniform Allowance per year with ALL FOUND. Boarding, Lodging, Laundry and Light free. Service is pensionable.

Applications should be submitted to the undersigned, stating age, nationality, qualifications, training, experience and education before 20th September, 1944.

Selected Candidates will have to join service on 23-9-44.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Bhavnagar State,
Bhavnagar, (Kathiawar) 213

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of Big lots of C. K. D. Wastage on Thursday, 14th Inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Timber Salvage Depot, Matunga, opp. Wadala Rly. Station, by order of the Controller of Supplies, Disposals Branch, Bombay.

Terms: 20 per cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SALE ON FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1944 AT 3 P.M. AT THE SALE-ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Jewellery belonging to several persons:—One and two tiers pearl necklaces, rings and ear-rings set with diamonds and emerald, diamond and pearls, diamond and opal, diamond and ruby, opal watch chain, one packet emerald about 7 Ratties and packets of cut and uncut emeralds.

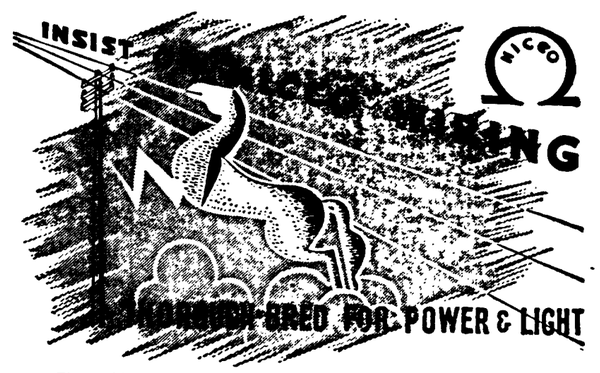
On view two days before the sale from 11-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

FREE

Youngmen send four annas stamps to just get the miraculously effective medicines for your disorders free for trial to get convinced of their action and avoid deception. For full details send -/4/- stamps for the Guide Book (110 pages) Correspondence kept confidential
KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND B.A. Famous Specialist Gold-medalist. Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

INFALLIBLE BODY AND SEX BUILDER
HAPPITONE
GOLD. STORAX. YOHIMBIN COMPOUND
Price Rs 2 Postage Extra.
Dr. PREM'S LABORATORIES. LAHORE.



Electrical lines are the life-lines of the Nation. 'NICCO' is dedicated to accuracy and quality in Cables and Wires for all Electrical purposes. . . .

We are, however, releasing only a limited part of our production capacity to meet demands from essential users supported by the necessary permits under the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order. We are in a position to quote at present for BARE COPPER SOLID CONDUCTORS only.

NATIONAL INSULATED CABLE CO OF INDIA LTD.
STEPHEN HOUSE :: CALCUTTA
PHONE: CAL. 5660 (10 LINES) :: WORKS: MEHGAON (C.P.) & MULAJORE (BENGAL)

ANTISEPTINE

THE SAFE & SURE ANTISEPTIC with A PLEASANT TASTE

Antiseptine has long been a favourite mouth wash and is now being used extensively to clean and dress wounds and burns. It is a powerful deodorant and good for the scalp.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. LTD.
CALCUTTA - BOMBAY - MADRAS - LUCKNOW - AMRITSAR - KARACHI

Dhobi-damaged!

— think how much it will cost to replace

With clothes the price they are to-day, it is just throwing money away to let the dhobi beat holes in them. You must make clothes last—you must take care of them. There's no need for these rough dhobi-methods of washing, anyhew. You can get all the dirt out of the dirtiest clothes *gently* with Sunlight Soap. Sunlight's lively "self-acting" lather just *lifts* dirt out of dirty clothes—makes them as clean as the very best of dhobis can—and does no harm to the fabric while getting the dirt out. Read the simple directions below, and start the Sunlight "Soap-and-Save" way of washing clothes to-day—in your home.

TEACH YOUR SERVANT THE SUNLIGHT "SOAP-AND-SAVE" METHOD

1. Thoroughly soak the clothes. This makes the fabric ready for soaping.
2. Rub Sunlight all over the clothes. On particularly dirty places rub Sunlight *generously*.
3. Gently knead the soap into the clothes. Don't beat. Sunlight's "self-acting" lather will loosen all the dirt from the fabric *and hold it*.
4. Rinse well—rinse out every speck of lather, for the lather now contains the dirt. An extra dirty garment may require another soaping.

SUNLIGHT SOAP SAVES CLOTHES

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

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